THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

REBEL ATTACK AND DEFEAT

FOUR GUNS CAPTURED.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, July 27, via Fortress Monroe, July 28.—An important movement is in progress from this point; and this morning, whilst our troops were crossing the James river to the north side on two pontoon bridges, a Rebel force came down and attacked our men on the banks before having had time to organize. A spirited engagement took place, and the enemy were driven back to their intrenchments.

Our troops still arriving, organized and attacked the Rebel works, carrying them, and capturing four guns marked, "Captured from the Yankees at Drury's Bluff." We also captured many prisoners. The enemy were finally driven from their position into the woods far beyond, where skirmishing was going on when our informant left.

The gunboats were on hand and rendered valuable assistance in covering the landing of our troops.

The guns captured are no doubt the same that were captured from Belger's Battery by the Rebels on the 19th of May. These guns are now at City Point.

REPORTS AT WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Advices from the army state that Butler's forces have secured a very important strategic position above Bermuda Hundred, after a brisk little fight. It gives us the command of a good base of supplies, and is but ten miles from Richmond. There is nothing later from the Upper Potomac.

SECOND BATTLE OF MALVERN

SPIRITED FIGHT ON TUESDAY.

REBEL DIVISION WHIPPED.

Four Guns and Five Hundred Prisoners Taken.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The steamer *Dictator*, with army mails from City Point, has arrived. She brings news of an engagement at Malvern Hill between our forces and four brigades of Rebel troops on Tuesday. A body of our troops, supported by Sheridan's Cavalry, moved to the Point of Rocks, and crossed to the north side of James river; but whether our troops met with any opposition here was not known at City Point, and the heavy cannonading heard from the direction of the Point of Rocks may have been for the purpose of covering our movements. After crossing the river, our forces started in the direction of Malvern Hill, and on Wednesday, when about three miles from that place, they encountered four brigades of Rebels.

A sharp fight is reported to have taken place, which resulted in our capturing four cannon and between four and five hundred prisoners. Of the subsequent movements of our forces nothing was known at City Point, but when the *Dictator* came down the river some cannonading was heard in the direction of Malvern Hill.

There is no truth in the reported naval engagement on the James river between our gunboats and the Rebel rams, resulting in the loss of a gunboat. The report doubtless originated from the heavy firing at the Point of Rocks.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Details from the army show that on Tuesday the enemy came down from Malvern Hill, on the east bank of the James river, for the purpose of destroying our supplies, their force consisting of one division.

Barlow's Division of Hancock's Corps crossed on pontoons, attacked and drove the enemy back two miles, to the line of earthworks which they had erected.

The fight was spirited, and the enemy lost heavily. We recaptured four Parrott guns that had been taken from our forces in a previous fight near Fort Darling.

FROM ASPINWALL.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The steamer *Costa Rica* has arrived from Aspinwall with dates to the 17th instant, and $280,000 in specie.

The Panama advices are to the 17th.

Several small revolutions are reported in Central America, but they were generally promptly quelled.

There is nothing important from Peru. It is stated that one of the vessels which furnished provisions to the Spanish fleet, off the Chincha Islands, was Chilean. The Chilean Congress declines to interfere in the Peruvian-Spanish troubles.

The steamer *Golden City* arrived at Panama on the 17th, from San Francisco.

The cotton cultivation is general throughout Central America.

THE NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The *exposé* of this conspiracy made by the *Democrat* is simply a synopsis of the testimony taken during several months past by J. P. Sanderson, of Philadelphia, Provost Marshal-General of this Department.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

A Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Francis A. Hoffman as Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover, at Chicago, Illinois.

No Rebels on the Potomac.

Passengers from Frederick bring intelligence this morning that the Rebels have entirely disappeared from the Potomac river.

—Edmund Texier recently warned the French, in an article in the *Siecle*, that they have now formidable rivals across the Channel in art manufacture.

—Edmond About, in his late work on "Progress," divides the French elements of character into these two—the church-warden element and the *cafe* element. The former is the work of the church and the priests, the latter is fond of pleasure, war, and glory, opposes the Government and hates the priests.

FOURTH EDITION.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

WEDNESDAY'S FIGHT.

THE RECENT MOVEMENT.

FURTHER DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated July 28, says the arrival of some troops in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred a day or two ago attracted the attention of the enemy, and caused them to believe an advance on Richmond, by way of Malvern Hill, was intended.

A force consisting of Kershaw's Division, of Longstreet's Corps, and Wilcox's Division, of Hill's Corps, was immediately withdrawn from the vicinity of Petersburg, and sent down to check the movement. To counteract this movement on the part of the enemy, the 24 Corps was detached and sent across the James river; and at six o'clock yesterday, the advance met the Rebel skirmishers in an open field opposite James' Neck, their battery being in position on the edge of the woods on the farther side of the field. A long line of skirmishers was then thrown out at once, who soon drove the Rebels to their breastworks, where they were kept hotly engaged while a brigade of the First Division moved around on their flank, charging and driving them from their guns into the woods, capturing fifty or sixty prisoners, four guns, and a quantity of small arms.

The enemy fell back on their reinforcements, who occupied strong works, built there two years ago, and our troops followed, taking a position in their front and on their flank, and before this reaches you the entire party may be captured or routed.

The guns captured were four twenty-pounder Parrotts, marked May 29, 1861, near Richmond, and were the same which had been captured from the 18th Corps, at Drury's Bluff, last May. Our loss was only about half a dozen wounded, none seriously.

General Grant rode to the front in the afternoon, in company with General Hancock, and viewed the position the enemy had taken. He seemed well pleased with the morning's operations.

General Foster's command had quite a lively time with the enemy yesterday at this place, but his force being weak he fell back some half a mile to a stronger position, which he held until the arrival of the 2d Corps. He lost 40 or 50 men, wounded, during the day.

An attack was expected in Warren's front yesterday, but it was not made. Picket and artillery firing is indulged in to the usual extent, and was sharper in front of the 18th Corps yesterday than formerly.

Refugees from Fairfax and Prince William Counties.

A large number of citizens from Fairfax and Prince William counties, have come into Alexandria during the past few days, representing that great distress prevails in portions of the two counties, on account of the scarcity of food.

Communication has for some time been interdicted as a military necessity between these counties and Alexandria, and the prevailing scarcity has resulted, as the citizens are dependent upon this market for their supplies. We trust that they will be enabled to obtain the proper immediate relief.

It is ascertained from the citizens of Prince William county, that the guerillas have not infested that region of the country for two or three weeks to any very great extent.

The Rebel guerilla Kincheloe has received orders from Richmond to move down with his band into the county of Westmoreland and King George, and operate against the scouting parties sent out from our river gunboats. Mosby is still on the Upper Potomac.

GUERILLAS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Outlaw Curry Killed, and His Gang Dispersed.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The Nashville *Union* says that on Monday night Captain Brockman, of Colonel Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Ponus Curry's gang of guerillas in De Kalb county, and routed them, killing Curry and five of his command. Curry was a noted guerilla, and has been long a terror to the East Tennesseans.

Loud Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerillas, who robbed the stores and ransacked the Post Office. The Postmaster was told that his building would be burned if he kept any more Government property in it.

The statement telegraphed yesterday in relation to the killing of Dr. Gilpin was incorrect. The report arose from his having had some difficulty with a soldier, and was magnified into a collision, which did not occur.

THE GUERILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The *Democrat's* special despatch from St. Joseph says that Colonel Catherwood, commanding the 6th State Militia and 1st Iowa Cavalry, has telegraphed headquarters, from Holmesville, Clay county, that he is making clean work of the guerillas in that region. He also says that the Rebel Thornton, and part of his force, crossed the Missouri river just above Lexington.

Recruiting for the new twelve months' regiments is very brisk. There is no difficulty in raising the number called for, and many prominent citizens have enlisted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

A Philadelphia Regiment in Baltimore—Interesting from Grant's Army.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—A large regiment of the Philadelphia National Guard arrived here to-day, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

The Norfolk boat brings some interesting particulars from Grant. To-day's Washington *Chronicle* has the following from its correspondent:—

"CITY POINT, Va., July 27.—All last night and this morning (Wednesday) there has been very heavy firing on the other side of the Appomattox.

"There is a rumor in circulation here that one of the Rebel rams had sunk one of our gunboats, and the rams contemplate an excursion to this place. If they do, they will meet with a warm reception. Two of our monitors have gone up the river, and if they meet the Rebel rams there will be a spirited contest.

"You will hear of some important movement in a short time; General Grant is not idle.

"Since the occupation of City Point by our forces there has been a vast improvement in almost everything connected with it. The landing for supplies for the army extends nearly half a mile, and is constantly crowded with stores and forage. Trains run regularly from there to the the front, and army is well supplied with everything that could be desired."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains run regularly to Sandy Hook and Frederick City. This Company has bought the city's interest in the Northwestern Virginia Railroad for twelve thousand dollars.

Strong guards are now all along the Philadelphia Railroad, and at Gunpowder and Bush river bridges.

THE RAID INTO MARYLAND.

Our Forces in Pursuit South of the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—General Wallace has informed the editors of this city that information received from last night renders it unnecessary to continue the restriction upon the publication of military news, as heretofore ordered, except as to the movements of troops in this Department.

We have nothing later authentic from the Upper Potomac; but one thing is certain, the enemy has not crossed the Potomac, but at the latest advices had disappeared from the line of the river.

Our forces are understood to be pushing the enemy vigorously south of the Potomac.

THE REBEL RAID.

All Quiet on the Upper Potomac—The Intentions of the Rebels—Their Object to Harvest the Crops in the Shenandoah Valley—Probable Strength of the Raiding Force—Skilful Retreat of General Crook.

FREDERICK, Md., Thurday, July 28.—If a strong array of testimony may warrant a judgment in regard to the intention of an enemy who has an annoying way of falsifying all predictions, I hazard the assertion that the Potomac is not at present likely to be crossed by any formidable invading force. It is certain that up to the hour of writing (Thursday, 7 P. M.,) no hostile body has shown itself at any point along the banks of the Potomac, and no demonstrations have been made in any wise looking to a movement into Maryland.

Now, when the fact is considered that the Rebels fought the battle of Winchester last Saturday, and on Monday made their appearance before Martinsburg, thus allowing an interval of four days to pass unutilized; and when we couple with this the fact that the enemy is doubtless aware that the period has been employed by us in a way that must make every hour's delay perilous to him, it seems fair to infer that this curcuse of action betokens on the part of the Rebels another purpose than that of a movement into the loyal States.

I have stated in a former despatch that if the enemy did not show an intention of crossing the Potomac, it might be concluded that his purpose was to harvest the crops of the Shenandoah valley. Now, the more this theory is considered the more fully it seems to furnish an adequate motive for the presence, otherwise inexplicable, of a detachment of the Rebel army large enough to seriously weaken Lee's strength, and yet seemingly not formidable enough to effect any considerable military object.

I have lately talked with many officers of Hunter's command, who have marched through the whole length of the Shenandoah valley, from its debouch to Lynchburg, and their unanimous testimony is, that this rich productive region fairly groans under the fruitage of a harvest uncommonly fine for its exuberant soil. It is calculated that there is to-day in the Shenandoah valley breadstuffs enough to feed the whole of Lee's army for a twelvemonth.

I may mention, as a single item, that the Rebel commander has just levied on the farmers of Jefferson, Frederick, and Berkley counties—the three counties nearest the Potomac, and between that and the Shenandoah river—for 200,000 bushels of wheat, to be promptly delivered, threshed.

Now if the yield of cereals is anything like as great as is stated by well-informed persons, it is obvious that a force of from fifteen to twenty thousand men could not, from a Rebel point of view, be more advantageously employed than in garnering the precious staff of life, especially if they are able to call away from the front of Petersburg, and neutralize, a force of equal if not greater strength.

It is a lamentable fact that autumn after autumn the Rebels have been able to come and take possession of this great granary. This spring the work was allowed by us to go on undisturbed, and now the enemy comes to reap the harvest prepared for him.

Allowing that this is the object of the presence of the Rebel force in the Shenandoah valley, it would be proper for it to make just such movements as it has lately made. Finding that Crook's command was pressing uncomfortably close, and if allowed to remain, would hold a valuable tract of productive territory, it was resolved to push it across the Potomac.

With this view the Rebel General in command, be he Early, Breckinridge, Hill, or whosoever, turned upon Crook, and on the 23d delivered battle three or four miles beyond Winchester, and near the scene of Shield's encounter with Stonewall Jackson. The nature of this contest is not yet fully known, but there is no reason to doubt that the enemy was in very considerably superior force. General Crook, I understand, reports that the Rebel line overlapped his by half a mile on either flank.

His cavalry was in miserable condition, being originally not of the best, and being further deteriorated by late exhausting raids. The latter fact should, in all fairness, be taken into account in mitigation of the severe judgment I hear pronounced by officers to the effect that it behaved in the most disgraceful style, etc. Certain it is that Crook, a most able and energetic soldier, could not hold it to its work; that it broke, imperiling his right flank; and his whole force was compelled to fall back in considerable disorder. His loss in killed and wounded will, it is believed, reach 1000, and I have to-day seen several hundred of the latter in the hospitals at Frederick.

Having got our force on the run, the Rebels continued their march up to Martinsburg; but they do not appear to have pushed their incursions beyond that point. It is not at all unlikely, however, that they may send cavalry parties across the river. It will be policy for the enemy to distract attention from his own agricultural operations in the valley by sallies across the border, and you may look for a chronic scare along the lower counties of Maryland and Pennsylvania as long as a Rebel horsetail is visible within a hundred miles.

With regard to the strength of the Rebel army operating in the valley, I am, like everybody else, unable to communicate aught resting on a surer foundation than surmise. General Crook reports the force that engaged him at from 20,000 to 25,000 strong. I staid a day or two ago at the old raiding column of Breckinridge and Early had been joined by Morgan's cavalry, and this is still positively asserted by those who should know.

General Grant denies that any divisions of Hill's Corps have left his front at Petersburg, and I may say in this connection, that I talked yesterday with two deserters from Hill's command, who left Petersburg just a week ago, and they afternoon, with the utmost positiveness, that neither Hill nor any part of his corps had gone at that time.

It must be remembered that the force with which the Rebels lately made their invasion was a very rebellaneous one. It contained, as we know, two or three brigades from Hill's command, and this fact might very well give rise to such reports. On the whole, there is no reason to conclude that the old force has been very materially increased.

And now there arises a question which hardly belongs so much to the domain of newspaper discussion as to the executive sphere of our military authorities. It is, in a word, shall the enemy be allowed to retain an undisputed possession of the Shenandoah valley, and be allowed to carry on, undisturbed, their customary autumnal harvest work? If those crops, rendered now, by the severing of railway communication with the great productive areas of the Southwest, of ten times their old value, be of vital importance to the enemy, it is of equal importance that we should prevent his obtaining them.

But to do this it is indispensable that the forces of the half dozen different military "*bailiwicks*" of this region be united under the command of some one thoroughly able and efficient military head. Till this is done, we can only expect such halting, half-way measures, such high-flown promise and such pitiful performance, as we saw during the late invasion.

It is but justice to say that late movements of the military authorities to check a new invasion of the loyal States, should the Rebels adventure thereon, have been marked by an unwonted vigor and sagacity. Nevertheless, if the Rebels are allowed to carry out their designs in the Shenandoah valley, they will put us in the disgraceful position of having a large force, which should be elsewhere employed, neutralized, while they accomplish ends of high military and incalculable material advantage.

WILLIAM SWINTON, of the N. Y. *Times*.

Crook Drives the Rebels from Martinsburg Monday—No Fighting Since—Mr. Chittenden Recovering—Rebels Sent from Richmond to the Valley—Their Total There 50,000.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 28.—There has been no fighting in this department since Monday morning, when General Crook drove the Rebel advance, with heavy loss, out of Martinsburg. The Rebels have not as yet made any attempt to cross the Potomac, which is well guarded. Measures are in progress which will soon develop their strength and intentions.

The Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, who for several days past has been dangerously ill with inflammation of the bowels, is becoming convalescent.

Reports brought to City Point from Richmond by refugees and deserters, are to the effect that all the troops that can be spared from the defence of the city have been sent up the valley, and it is now believed that the force operating in that vicinity will number thirty thousand men of all arms.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac—General Longstreet Commands the Rebels—Their Force 35,000—Colonel Mulligan's Death.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—From one of General Crook's staff officers, who has just arrived here from Harper's Ferry, I learn the following particulars of the present position on the Upper Potomac:—There has been no fighting today, nor do the Rebels show any disposition to bring on a conflict.

They seem at present to be falling back, taking with them the grain which they harvested. It is believed that no Rebels are now north of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Our forces were under marching orders this afternoon, and a forward movement was begun.

The only fear now is that the enemy will again get away before our forces are able to concentrate.

This officer confirms my previous despatch that Longstreet is in command, but he thinks there are at most not over 35,000 of the raiders. He says the crops in the Shenandoah valley never were richer than this year, and, if saved by the Rebels, would support the whole Confederacy a half year. To get this crop was believed to be the sole object of the raid, and it would well repay them for all their trouble.

He confirms my previous despatch concerning the battle of Winchester, and adds that our loss will amount to fully 1000.

Colonel Mulligan fell while gallantly leading his Irish brigade in a charge. He was shot through the thigh and the shoulder, and it was reported he was also wounded in the side. He was picked him up, and were carrying him from the field, when the Rebels surrounded the whole party. The Colonel told the boys to leave him and save the flag, but his last brave words were in vain, for the Rebels gobbled up the whole band, together with their flag.

His wife has arrived at Harper's Ferry, and today went out with a flag of truce to learn her husband's fate. The result had not been heard when the train for this city left.

Colonel Mulligan was offered a brigadier-general's commission in 1861, but won'd not accept it because he preferred to stay with his old brigade.

Something brisk may be expected to-morrow, if the Rebels do not fall back, as our forces begin to cross the river at the upper and lower fords.

General Wright's headquarters were at Monocacy to-day.

General Hunter has issued an order that all Rebel citizens in Frederick be sent across the line; and it was being enforced to-day, to the utter horror of the Secesh.

Rumors were circulated in Hilton at Harper's Ferry to-day that Sheridan was absent operating on the enemy's rear.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

LATEST FROM SHERMAN.

CLOSING ON ATLANTA

A Movement to Cut the Only Remaining Line of Retreat for the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The latest official despatches from Sherman's army state that he was steadily drawing his lines closer around Atlanta. He had as yet received no tidings of the cavalry force sent out to cut the Macon and Columbus Railroad, which is the only means of escape left to the Rebels from Atlanta.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The *Star* says:—We hear that despatches received here up to 11 A. M. to-day state that Hood has made efforts to renew the assault upon Sherman's lines on four occasions since the battle of Friday last.

They were, however, feeble efforts, and were easily and promptly repulsed, with an aggregate loss to Sherman of a hundred men. Sherman is steadily closing in on the doomed city. His cavalry is also actively engaged in the meantime in good work, and can hardly fail of severing the last remaining line of Rebel communication with Atlanta.

GENERAL SLOCUM'S EXPEDITION.

Battle of Rodney, Mississippi.

The Vicksburg *Whig* gives the following account of the late fight near Rodney:—

On the morning of the 4th of July, Brigadier-General A. W. Ellett, commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade, moved out with his command from Rodney, Mississippi, comprising about fourteen hundred men, consisting of the 1st Mounted Infantry Regiment, and 1st Battalion Cavalry, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and the 48th and 52d Colored Infantry Regiments.

He commenced skirmishing with the enemy, under command of Colonel Wood, about one mile from Rodney. The enemy was forced to retreat as the Federal command advanced, keeping up a continual skirmish until arriving at Coleman's plantation, eleven miles from Rodney. Here the enemy made a stand and checked our advance; but soon the entire command came up to their support and a sharp fight ensued, lasting about eight hours.

The enemy made several desperate charges on our lines, but were as often repulsed with severe loss. The 52d Regiment (colored) became confused in the first charge, but were soon rallied and formed in line again by their officers. The General in person rode along their line, amid showers of lead from the enemy, telling them to stand firm. The enemy made three different charges, but were repulsed each time, and were finally driven from the field, leaving their dead in our hands.

Their wounded were carried off the field before they retreated. Our forces pushed them five or six miles, when, darkness setting in, it was found impossible to follow them. The General then marched his command towards the river. On the way back he found a portion of the enemy in the rear, whom he succeeded in passing without any loss. One company of our cavalry was sent to the rear and succeeded in ambushing the enemy three times, killing and wounding a great many, after which they did not follow our lines any further.

The enemy lost about one hundred and fifty men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, including one signal officer, with equipments. We lost one man out of Company B, cavalry, George Hubbart, and five wounded.

The colored troops sustained a much greater loss—ten to fifteen killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The colored troops fought like tigers, often clubbing the enemy down with the butts of their muskets.

No cowardice was shown by any of the command, and all acted with the most determined bravery and coolness. The General then returned to the river and encamped at Rodney. The command exhausted all the ammunition, and had to send to Vicksburg for a supply. As soon as it arrives he will attack the enemy again. General Ellett will either drive Wood, with his Rebel command, out of that country, or lose every man he has.

Mr. Cornell Jewett.

As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the Rebel emissaries in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and apparently with some success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Major Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him, and that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office, in answer to his voluminous communications, is the following:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.—SIR:—In the exercise of my duties as Secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

WILLIAM CORNELL JEWETT, &c., &c., &c.

—*N. Y. Post.*

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

GEN. McPHERSON'S SUCCESSOR.

Gen. O. O. Howard to Command Department of Tennessee.

GEN. ROSECRANS ABOUT TO PUNISH THE GUERILLAS.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrests and Imprisonments—An Arrival from Harper's Ferry—No Rebels on the Potomac—They Number Forty Thousand near Martinsburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Captain J. M. Pearson, of the 4th New Jersey Regiment, and Lieutenant W. D. McCoy, of a New York regiment, were arrested by the military authorities, for attempting to leave the city without authority. They were committed to the Old Capitol.

Johnson S. Palmer, a citizen of Loudon county, Virginia, now in the Old Capitol under sentence of court-martial for violating the laws and customs of war, will be sent to Albany penitentiary to-morrow morning, to be confined during the existence of the Rebellion.

Charles Sanborn, 9th New York; James Ward, 3d Pennsylvania; John Kelley, 5th Pennsylvania; Thomas Connell, 2d do.; and Samuel Music, 14th U. S. Infantry, will be sent to Fort Delaware this evening to serve their terms of sentence by court-martial.

A cavalry man arrived in town this morning from the neighborhood of Harpor's Ferry, which place he left yesterday afternoon. He confirms the report that the Rebels have disappeared from the banks of the Potomac, between the Ferry and Martinsburg, and says that cavalry scouts who came in just before he left report that the Rebels are a short distance beyond Martinsburg, moving eastward, in strong force. They are thought to number forty thousand, including a reinforcement of fifteen or twenty thousand men received recently by Early.

Amicable Relations with Foreign Powers

It is said, to-day, in official circles, that the foreign despatches from all quarters, received by late arrivals, demonstrate that our relations with all foreign powers are in a better state now than at any previous period since the commencement of the Rebellion.

A SUSPICIOUS STEAMER.

PROBABLY THE PIRATE "FLORIDA."

We get the following from the books at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

The steam tug *Republic*, at this port from New Orleans, via Port Royal, reports at 3:40 P. M., 27th inst., latitude 30°08, longitude 74°51, saw a suspicious looking steamer, two points abaft our starboard beam, steering northward.

She was barque rigged, painted black, and burning soft coal; at 4 P. M., saw the steamer heading directly for her. We at once headed to the northwest, bringing the steamer directly astern, and in a short time found we were leaving her behind. At 6 P. M. the steamer was just in sight, and fifteen minutes after we lost sight of her, and at once kept off for Cape Henlopen.

GENERAL McPHERSON'S SUCCESSOR.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Private advices from General Sherman's headquarters announce the assignment of General O. O. Howard to the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, a position made vacant by the recent death of General McPherson.

General Howard's chief of staff will be Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, formerly of the 76th Ohio Volunteers.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—General Rosecrans, by authority of the War Department, has called for nine regiments of six and twelve months' volunteers for the protection of the State against guerillas or invasion. In the same connection, Governor Hall has issued a proclamation stating the emergency to be great, and urging the people to fill these regiments at once.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

PARTICULARS OF LATE BATTLE

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GEN. HOOD.

AFFAIRS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

THE RAID IN THE VALLEY

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.

The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday; the city was lively with delightful excitement; and even the grim seniors, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of Sherman, and its bearing upon the result of the general campaign and the war, was liberally discussed; and it was generally accepted that, should the effect of Hood's initiatory engagements be sustained, and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. Grant having expended the forces of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force must then be employed by him to weather the storm.

The following is the official despatch of General Hood:—

ATLANTA, July 22, 10:30 P. M.—Hon. Secretary of War:—The enemy shifted his position on the south side of the city last night, and Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps formed line of battle around the city. Hardee's Corps made a night march, and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day at one o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pieces of artillery and five stands of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy at four o'clock P. M. with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement we captured about 3000 prisoners.

Wheeler's Cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, capturing his camps. Our loss is not fully ascertained. Major General Walker killed; Brigadier-Generals Smith, Gist, and Mercer, wounded. Private scouts report McPherson killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, General.

The Press Despatches.

ATLANTA, July 22.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon the enemy attacked our left, under General Stewart, with great vigor. They were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry, which caused them to falter, when the order was given to charge.

Among the killed is General McPherson, who was shot through the heart; Brigadier-General Giles A. Smith, and (the Yankee) General Rood. General Gresham lost a leg.

Our troops left their breastworks and charged with great rapidity, driving the enemy from two lines of intrenchments, and inflicting great slaughter, capturing a large number of prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery.

General Hardee having passed around the enemy's flank is now in their rear, doing great execution.

The fighting still continues.

Second Despatch.

ATLANTA, July 23.—General Wheeler, last evening, attacked the enemy's left, in the neighborhood of Decatur, and drove them back, capturing five hundred wagons with supplies, and a large number of prisoners. He is still pursuing.

There was very little fighting after dark yesterday.

Two thousand prisoners, including seventy-five commissioned officers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven stands of colors have been brought in.

The losses on either side are not yet known. Quite a number of officers are among the killed.

Our line is quiet, and our pickets are now on the ground occupied by the enemy's pickets last night. Our line is now within one mile of the city, and our pickets are within a few hundred yards of the enemy's line of works. Our artillery is now playing on the enemy's works.

Our line is now about five miles in length, and our right rests on the Chattahoochee river, about five miles above the railroad bridge. Our left is about the same distance from the railroad bridge, and our line is now about parallel with the railroad.

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Excitement in Richmond.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the people as much as any that has been received during the war. It caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the cause to all quarters of the country.

General Hood has signalized his accession to the command of the Army of Tennessee with a brilliant victory, and has added his name to the list of successful leaders of its prowess. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place even that of retreat. The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and its prestige and morale wrested from the enemy.

General Hood has thus carried upon the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news of this victory has elicited. The first despatch was at first doubted. So often had the community been elated by first news from the army, only to be disappointed by subsequent intelligence, that men hesitated to believe what they read; but soon the official despatch of General Hood dispelled all doubt, and the public felt that a decisive blow had been struck, which, if followed up with vigor, policy had been successfully inaugurated, that may lead to recovery of all that has been lost, and eventually carry our victorious banners into the territories of the enemy. In giving it out was known to be ever ready to fight, and his appointment was regarded as practical orders to take the steps backward.

It was felt that he might be defeated, but it was believed that he would not retreat without first trying the very best he can do. He has justified the confidence of the Confederacy of the victory, at the time of writing, nothing is known but the army is now, surveying and its losses, much stronger than before it measured strength with its adversary.

The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are now to be applied to the battles of the Army of Tennessee. General Hood, we believe, is not the man to rest satisfied with even attacking and driving the enemy. He will follow up his advantages, and more than he has ever done in the old policy of that army, he will, he must press on, and cease not to drive the enemy back and even sally out of Georgia.

Light breaks from the only dark point in our lines. Atlanta is now left to be safe, and Georgia will soon be free from the foe. The Central Army of the Confederacy has recovered its prestige and defeated the exultant enemy.

Operations Before Petersburg.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.

During yesterday nothing of interest transpired in or about the "Cockade City. Important movements began on Thursday by the enemy were promptly discovered by our scouts and apprised of the fact, and taken to anticipate them. Grant is evidently about to commence a strategic policy; but as he is about as much overmatched by the able generals in his front as he is by the number of his troops, as he has been hitherto in the matter of assault direct, we have no apprehension on that point.

On Saturday night our batteries opened heavily upon the enemy, and the firing was kept up vigorously for some time. The enemy replied, and the noise created by the duel at long range excited the belief that a general engagement had commenced. All was quiet on yesterday.

The *Register* of July 23 says:—With the exception of a short time in the morning of yesterday there were no details known into Petersburg during the day.

During the morning shelling, we regret to say that a most estimable gentleman, whose house was struck, received an injury from a fragment of the shell. We sincerely hope the wound will not prove to be severe, although when we last heard from him the probe had not found the fragment, which, though very small, may, unless extracted, do mischief. The Yankees are believed to have erected a new and powerful battery somewhere near to Rives farm.

Rebel Occupation of Strasburg—The Reverse at Winchester, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 25.

We have the best of rumors from the valley, which place the army about in spots at prominent places—Newmarket, Luray, Front Royal, and Warrenton. A gentleman who reached this city on Saturday night from Kalnbaro, twelve miles north of Newmarket, states that when he left Strasburg was held by our forces.

It was thought they would fall back, the enemy being reported in very heavy force; but whether through Newmarket or over the Blue Ridge towards Warrenton could not of course be understood. The rumors alluded to may have originated from anticipation merely.

Later—A Small Reverse.

Passengers who left Staunton on yesterday inform us that our forces were, on Saturday a-lil the other side of Newmarket, and that there was no probability of the immediate occupation of Front Royal by the enemy. We learn from an officer, who arrived on last evening's train that on Wednesday last General Ramseur's Division was unfortunate enough to be attacked near Winchester, at a moment when it was not well prepared to meet a sudden attack from a superior force.

The result was, the Division was compelled to retreat, after suffering a loss of from three to four hundred killed, wounded, and missing, and three or four guns. This is the affair to which some importance was given by rumor a few days ago. Our army is still in fine condition and at the right place.

—Garrick's famous villa at Hampton has recently been purchased by a rich London tailor for fifty-four thousand dollars.

—The State of North Carolina owns salt works of considerable extent at Wilmington. They were erected at a cost of $100,000, and have been carried on to an additional expense of $40,787·78. The receipts for the sale, and the sums due in May last, amounted to $190,883·45. About two hundred and seventy men are employed in the manufacture. By the report of D. C. Worth, salt commissioner, it appears that the works produced sixty-two thousand bushels for the year ending April 30, 1864, which has been sold at an average of $7·75 per bushel, amounting to $480,500. The present market price of this staple is $25 per bushel. The works were injured by an incursion of our troops, but have since been repaired.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Nellie Barratt, Hand, Port Royal, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Shamokin, Stokes, Alexandria, Tyler & Co.
Schr Clotilda, Stokes, do. do.
Schr North Pacific, Webb, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Artist, Marsh, Baltimore, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eclipse (Br.), Peterson, 14 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with molasses and cocoa to S. & W. Welsh.
Brig Lady Washington (Br.), Nickerson, 16 days from Five Islands, N. S., with barytes to captain.
Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, 8 days from Charleston Bar, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr West Wind, Hitchins, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr N. S. Rue, Wright, 8 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to captain.
Schr Westover, Lewis, 10 days from Boston, with mdse to Tweis & Co.
Schr Martha, Baxter, 10 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr J. B. Cramer, Cramer, from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr Artist, Marsh, from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Nickerson, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr W. Donnelly, Homer, from Derby, Conn., in ballast to captain.
Schr Alert, Yates, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Clotilda, Stokes, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.
Schr Streamlet, Stokes, from Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.
Schr Ann Pickerell, Lodge, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Luey, Morrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with corn meal to R. M. Lea.
Schr White Squall, Mills, 6 days from Choptank River, with ship timber to Navy Yard.
Schr Edie Hall, Fleming, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Delaware, Conner, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James Barratt.
Steamer Republic, Shortevant, from New Orleans 20th inst., in ballast to S. & J. M. Flanagan.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Rowland, hence for Liverpool, went to sea yesterday afternoon.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA—Brig Eclipse, Peterson—100 bags cocoa—31 puncheons molasses—S. & W. Welsh.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EV

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in Advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

THE NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

It was with unaffected surprise that we lately saw some loyal papers reprint, with approbation, the article entitled "The National Humiliation," which appeared in the *Intelligencer*. That the article was able we do not deny; that it contained much truth we do not for a moment dispute; but that truth so urged was beneficial to the country, or that its publication was not instigated by more than unalloyed patriotism, we may be permitted to doubt. We cannot comprehend how an article, which was received with applause by disloyalists, could contain much that patriotism could praise. All the assertions contained in it were not facts. That which stated the force of the enemy in front of Washington not to have exceeded five hundred men, we all know to be glaringly incorrect; yet this statement served as part of the basis for an attack upon the military administration, and, as far as we know, has never been withdrawn by the *Intelligencer*, or contradicted by the rest of the press.

The leading article in the New York *Herald* of yesterday followed the example set by the *Intelligencer;* but so far from making only one gross misstatement, the whole article is a tissue of assertions, some of which, if facts, could not have been known to be facts. Speaking of Early, the *Herald* says:—

"He had with him Rhodes' Division of Ewell's "Corps entire and other considerable portions of "the same corps, making about ten thousand "veteran infantry of Lee's old army. He had "also the whole of the force that had been in the "valley under Breckinridge, and all or nearly "all of the cavalry that could be mustered in the "Rebel army of Northern Virginia. His command numbered from twenty to twenty-five "thousand men."

We ourselves believe that to have been just the force which Early commanded; but is any one able to speak with this remarkable circumstantiality? But this is nothing. The *Herald* goes on to say:—

"Washington was saved by the arrival of a "body of veterans that the Government had no "reason to expect."

It alludes to the 19th Corps. The Government was in telegraphic communication with General Grant for days after the raid was known to be a formidable movement of the enemy, and a portion of the 6th Corps was sent to Washington. Besides, the Government had every reason to *expect* the 19th Corps, the time of its sailing from New Orleans being known. Again, there seems no reason to doubt that the 19th Corps arrived at Fortress Monroe before the enemy had made great progress, and, that instead of joining General Grant, it went to Washington. This change in its destination was equivalent to General Grant's sending troops; for if the 19th Corps had joined him, he could have dispensed with them or with other troops in their place.

The *Herald* asserts that

"Early was so laden with plunder that he "was easily overtaken. On the 18th instant, "therefore, General Wright, with two divisions "of the magnificent 6th Corps and part of Gen"eral Hunter's force, with more or General "Hunter's force coming up, was face to face "with the whole body under Early."

So far as we are informed, the main body of our forces and that of the enemy never confronted each other and when General Wright relinquished the pursuit, it was because the enemy seemed to him to be beyond reach. That he erred in recalling his troops, subsequent events have proved; we are not discussing that question, but the one contained in the *Herald's* assertion that General Wright had an opportunity to deliver battle, and neglected to profit by it.

The *Herald* says:—

"No arrangements for defense that derive their "original impulse from the War Department "can possibly be of any value whatever. The "War Department could not organize a success"ful picnic or chowder party."

The Government organized tolerably successful picnic and chowder parties at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Atlanta, the Wilderness, and elsewhere.

The *Herald* concludes its leader by saying that the "black republican" press, admitting, at last the incompetency of the War Department, is in favor of calling for General McClellan. In proof of this it quotes from the New York *Evening Post* and the New York *Commercial Advertiser*. We do not at all purpose entering upon the subject of General McClellan's merits, but we quote a few lines from the article cited, to show that what the *Herald* intends people to infer from them is not in the least implied by the articles themselves:—

The New York *Evening Post* observes:—

"While the loyal leaguers are streaming to "the field, it might be well for the Government "to encourage the enlistment of some part of "our citizens, who feel sore because their "favorite general is unemployed. Let it order "General McClellan into active service; and "call upon that considerable part of the people "which has faith in his military genius and "ability to follow him into the field. It has often "been asserted that he could raise immediately "a hundred thousand men; but if he stood at "the foot of the Shenandoah valley with but half "the number he might contribute very much to "the proper and speedy conclusion of the cam"paign in Virginia."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, alluding to the same subject, says:—

"It is claimed by the democratic press of this "country that assigning McClellan an active "command in Virginia is equivalent to calling "out one hundred thousand men; that any num"ber of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac "will once more enlist if their favorite General "will lead them, and that we certainly can count "upon a large immediate accession to the ranks "of the army in case McClellan has an inde"pendent command.

"We have always regarded as an infatuation "the attachment of the soldiers of the Army of "the Potomac for McClellan, but we nevertheless cannot ignore the fact that such an attach"ment existed, and may still to some extent "exist. At all events, if there is any proba"bility that giving to General McClellan a "command will add one hundred thousand or "even fifty thousand men to the depleted ranks "of the army, it is the solemn duty of the Ad"ministration to appoint him."

The gist of both articles is, that although the writers have not much confidence in General McClellan, yet, if his appointment prove instrumental in drawing men to the standard of the Union, and his appointment be for the good of the country, all personal feelings should be subordinated to the common weal.

There is national humiliation in mal-administration which results in unseemly panic, in aimless military operations, or in grievous defeat; but it has yet to be substantiated that these, or any one of them, befell the Government at Washington. Conducting gigantic operations against the two great strongholds of the Rebellion, a comparatively insignificant force took the opportunity to make an invasion, in which their heels bore a much more conspicuous part than their arms. Blunders there have undoubtedly been—the greatest that of lacking information about the commencement of the enemy's march down the Shenandoah valley; but so long as the Government preserves its present attitude before Petersburg and Atlanta, the charge of national humiliation is preposterous.

There is, however, national humiliation in the fact that journals professing to be loyal, yet, with ill-concealed spleen and with positive mis-statements, seek to cast ridicule upon the Government, and give aid and comfort to the enemy under plea of administering lessons of wholesome truth to the Nation. There is a homely adage which suits them well:—"It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest."

IMPROVING THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

It is a very common thing to abuse the Governments of the civilized world for making improvements in the art of war. But it should be remembered that in proportion as the means of carrying on war are rendered more efficient, or more destructive, if you please, wars are sooner brought to an end and peace re-established. If a certain amount of life and property has got to be expended in a military strife, it is certainly better to have the sacrifices made in one year of conflict than in three, or five, or ten years. Because, while the loss to be incurred in either case is the same, the sooner the nation or nations which suffer it can resume peaceful pursuits, and begin to repair the destructive effects of the struggle, the better.

In this view of the subject, all the great leading Powers of Christendom will owe to this civil war of ours an incalculable obligation for important progress in the science of warfare, both on land and sea. Never before in the world's history have such armies as we have brought into the field been known, or such battles been fought. On both sides our military movements have been directed with remarkable skill, while unstinted wealth and exhaustless mechanical talent have been liberally employed in inventing new and improving old methods of defensive and offensive operations.

The European Governments, especially France and England, have been watching our contest with keen optics ever since it began, with a view to adopt into their own naval and military service such improvements in fire-arms, war vessels and their armament, engineering, cavalry and infantry tactics, and all other matters pertaining to belligerent resources and policy. A correspondent, writing from Paris, says:—

"During the fight between the *Kearsarge* and "*Alabama* the Emperor received despatches "every fifteen minutes, at the Palace of Fon"tainebleau, of the progress of the fight, as it "had been arranged beforehand. His Majesty "ever since has taken the keenest interest in "everything relating to the victorious ship, and "especially in her artillery, of which he has "made a thorough examination. It is generally "admitted that this fight demonstrates that the "artillery of the French and English navies is "defective, if no altogether worthless, and that "a total revolution must be the result. The "large rifled guns must be replaced with mas"ter smooth-bore guns, and the fighting at close "quarters maintained. The excitement on the "subject in naval quarters is intense, and the "decks of the *Sacramento* and *Kearsarge* are "crowded with army and naval officers whenever "they are in port."

Thus France and the rest of Europe are gaining the benefits of our costly experiments and experience; and they show their wisdom in turning to immediate account all that valuable knowledge with which the events and practical scientific discoveries of the war have furnished them.

It is not to be wondered at, however, if we have made some blunders, and we fear it must be confessed that our light-draught monitors have disappointed the great expectations formed of them. The eminent ship-builder, Donald McKay, says that they may be so altered as to render them available for coast and harbor defense, and the Navy Department has ordered the work to be done. The same high authority in naval architecture has recommended the construction of a number of sea-going wooden ships, heavily ironclad, and of high speed, and armed with from twenty-four to thirty-six guns.

We feel quite satisfied that this class of military vessels is the one that will be found most effective in all kinds of service, either on the coast, in harbors, or out upon the open ocean; and that the great Naval Powers will make them henceforth constitute the chief part of their yet to be constructed war marine. We see that the French Admiralty have already ordered the building of two steam corvettes on the model of the *Kearsarge*, and England will no doubt follow suit. Our Government also will, probably, reach the conclusion that wooden iron-clad steamers, of high speed and few but powerful guns, are at once the most useful and economical war ships, and multiply them accordingly in our navy.

RETURN IN OUR CHARITY.

It is of obvious importance that our charity should be commensurate with the occasion for it. It is equally important that it should be justly and safely bestowed. The whole community, from which the means of relief are derived, must be anxious that no single meritorious case of distress shall be overlooked or uncared for; while it cannot feel less solicitous that what it has contributed for the alleviation of a deserving class of unfortunates, shall not be misspent in fostering indolence, pauperism, and crime. How, possibly, can we be assured of a wise and wholesome action in this matter, unless there be some effectual system for the purpose contrived and put in practice?

There certainly should be a conservative economy employed in the eleemosynary efforts and donations of the public, if it is exercised in any department of its affairs. What we give ought not to injure us; and yet there is, beyond all question, a serious amount of mischief inflicted upon society by unregulated and undiscriminating charity. Every man of sense must perceive that a score of institutions for ministering to the necessities of a vast and scattered population of paupers cannot, while each is entirely independent of the rest and at liberty to select its own mode and field of operations, act with any desirable harmony and advantage. They must manifestly accomplish much less than their joint funds, if dispensed in accordance with a well-arranged plan of distribution, might achieve. There should be no street begging in Philadelphia. The people pay enough in taxes and voluntary contributions for the support of the poor to be released from that nuisance. And they would be released from it were the care for the really destitute committed to an organization of almoners so constituted and governed that every citizen could feel assured that the mendicant in the highway did not merit his pity and need his assistance. Ceasing to obtain alms craved in the common walks of the city the professional, ambulatory beggar would eventually disappear, and the community would then be rid of one offensive annoyance.

As to the details of a plan for systematizing our benevolent provisions for the poor, we do not pretend now to speak; but will the idea be carried out in any specific and satisfactory manner? Will our several associations come into the measure, and agree to do so cordially and freely; or will a selfish reluctance to compromise to any extent their individuality prevent them from favoring such an enterprise? If, in short, there should be persons so ostentatiously humane, who conceive that their reputations depend so entirely on belonging to certain charitable missions or organizations that they cannot afford to give up any portion of their personal conspicuousness in order to effect a great public good, will they be permitted to frustrate the scheme? Let us hope not. Facts have demonstrated that our present mode of dealing with the thousands of poor people who need our aid and supervision is radically imperfect, and that we must improve it for the sake of those we would benefit, as well as for the interests of the community. Besides the motives of economy and prudence which should induce us to take such action, there is another reason which should have a decisive weight in determining our course. Could every citizen who can afford to bestow something annually towards the relief of the destitute classes be made to feel assured that whatever he might give would be rightly applied, thousands who now devote little or nothing to such an object would contribute cheerfully to the full extent of their ability; and hence two valuable results would be secured. The fund for charitable uses would be largely augmented, and the benevolent sympathies of the many would be exercised and cultivated. Let us trust, therefore, that some such reform will be speedily effected; that all who have heretofore taken an active part in the ministration to the out-door poor of the city will earnestly unite in the project; and that henceforth our charity may be equally liberal and salutary.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

The provincial town of Baltimore was again thrown into hysterics a day or two since, by a report to the effect that fifty thousand Rebels had again entered Maryland, a ready occupied Hagerstown, and were about to make a raid upon our quiet little city, which, after the recent

"Hurrying to and fro
And cars clattering over the busy streets,"

had subsided into that state of meditative calm which always succeeds the hot and hurried breathing of a military fever. On the ever-to-be-remembered occasion when Baltimore stood like an oasis in the great Sahara, cut off from railroad and telegraphic communication with Horace Greeley and the world at large, it was surprising to see the rest pith and vim which the city did possess. Outside, of course, of the idolatrous worshippers, whose name is legion, there was a general reanimation of the command expressed in Bryant's noble lines,

"Lay down the axe, fling by the spade;
Leave in the furrow the following plough.
The drunkard and the dozer awake
And seize the musket and the knapsack."—

among at least the loyal farmers, while, on the other hand, canes and coats were flung aside for the spade and the pick-axe around the fortifications and earthworks on the outskirts of the city.

Major General Wallace is making vigorous preparation to meet the enemy, in case emboldened by the success of the previous raid they should again dare beard the lion in his den. We have now in good and means of defence and entrenchment that would make a harder nut than they can spare easily to crack, or swallow like spring-chickens in a summer boil-stomach. Rifle-pits, earthworks, &c., &c., armed as they would be by a body of stern Union patriots, such as Baltimore alone could muster, strongly mingled with rebels, are on the most inviting features that a city can present to an advancing enemy.

Even in the last raid many of the dust-colored minions of Jeff. Davis entered our city sooner than they expected—the consequence of which was that the Confederate Colonel Woolley's office was crammed with the cattle-guns, some have since been tried before a Military Commission convened in this city by special Order No. 156, 19 May, General Wallace, of which Colonel Horace Frederick Clarke is President, and Major Enoch A. Gaither, Judge Advocate. The firm and judicious course which the President and Judge Advocate are taking in the disposition of cases brought before them is meeting with general approval in the North, as being such as to give Baltimore and Maryland generally. We hear no more contemptible or seditious language against our armies or our public officials.

Rampant secessionism and traitorous sympathy, however strong and impulsive, come up so little from the poisonous *Adonis*, and are then in a summary manner cooled out or gulped down as "sent-line" disjointed shells, back to their "holes and corners" of retirement, or flung into the Upas at its root. It is an ill-favored sort of traitors, for a man always really becomes what he attempts to appear, if he attempts it long enough. James B. Aisquith, A. M., and W. H. Schaub, A. M., are two of our city and State appointed reporters to the Commission, and have no superiors, and few equals, in their profession.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been again temporarily interrupted, but is now, with all its usual determined energy. The Rebels have found in William Prescott Smith, Esq., the ability to dismount accomplished railroad man in the United States, and a destructive enemy and talent which is no more than a match for them. A miracle of mind and energy alone seems equal to what this railroad has done under the supervision of its Master of Transportation.

We are in anxious waiting to know what the Rebels intend to do at their new raid; and in the meantime we are keeping our powder dry. Major Ecte has been ordered to Gunpowder Bridge, where he has made the ample provision against further depredations in that quarter.

R.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John Gilbert is spending his summer vacation at Wells Beach.

Dan. Setchell is rusticating at Waterward, Me., with his friend Artemus Ward.

Eliza Logan (now Mrs. George Wood) has taken a permanent residence in New York city.

J. G. Hanley will be the stage manager of the Winter Garden, New York, next season.

Artemus Ward entertains the idea of establishing a permanent entertainment in New York.

Edwin Adams has purchased the cottage owned by the late William R. Blake at the Highlands.

Kate Denin Ryan closed an engagement at Montreal last week. She will be succeeded by the Webb sisters.

Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, and Charles Walcot, Jr., have commenced a dramatic season at Quebec.

J. W. Lanergan is doing a fine business at St. John. *Leah* and the *Heart-of-Lease Man* have been the last attractions.

John E. Owens will play an engagement at the Broadway Theatre (late Wallack's), New York, during the fall.

Edward Eddy is to become co-manager with De Bar of the St. Charles Theatre, *New Orleans*, next season.

Miss Olive Logan will return to the stage next season, and will play several star engagements.

W. Scallan is engaged at the Varieties Theatre, New Orleans, for a portion of the season. At the conclusion of his engagement he departs for Melbourne, Australia.

Adah Isaacs Menken, &c., &c., has deserted her husband (Orpheus C. Kerr) in California, and departed for Australia with a gay "Lothario of France."

Moses Taylor has been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, to succeed Mr. Cisco, whose continued ill-health compels him to retire from office.

General McPherson was betrothed to a young lady in Baltimore, and they were to have been united in marriage, when he received orders to enter upon the present campaign.

Colonel Daniel G. Bingham, late of the 64th Regiment New York Volunteers, died at the residence of Mr. Tawing, in Leroy, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, after a long illness, contracted in the service.

We regret to learn that Governor Bradford's son, aged seventeen years, was thrown from a buggy in Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon about four o'clock, and very seriously injured. He was insensible all night, and his condition yesterday morning was very critical.

Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., proprietor of the famous Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and other proprietary medicines, buys ten thousand dollars worth of revenue stamps per month, and his business pays directly and indirectly two hundred thousand dollars per annum to the Government.

General Slocum is moving, for the second time, from Vicksburg into the heart of Mississippi, to destroy railroads and keep the scattering Rebels busy in that department. General A. J. Smith is engaging the attention of Forrest and other Rebel commanders under Lieutenant-General Lee, in northwest Mississippi. The latter reports that we get of the fight with the Rebels at Tupelo show that they suffered very heavily, and that Forrest will scarcely be in a condition to interfere with General Sherman's communications. Forrest was outmanœuvred and whipped every time that he came in contact with our troops.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—A little daughter of Mrs. Maxwell, of Cape Elizabeth, Mass., was guillotined on Sunday by a window falling on her neck, nearly severing her head from her shoulders.

—Miss Lucy A. Sinclair, of Stratham, Mass., died in Lowell on Tuesday of convulsions, caused by drinking too freely of cold water and bathing while in a state of perspiration.

—The autograph Album which was made for the New York Sanitary Fair by Miss North, of Stratford, Connecticut, was sold for five hundred dollars at the St. Louis Fair.

—One of the Sandwich Island judges is named Ii; but, says an exchange paper, "whether it is pronounced Big-I-Hide-I, Double I, Eye-Eye, or My Eyes, nobody knows."

—A man in Collinsville, Ct., who a few years ago wrote a very strong reprehensive article on tobacco-raising, condemning it as an immorality, has now an acre and a half of tobacco growing in a thrifty way that attests careful and enlightened culture.

—The carriage road up Mount Washington has been put in complete repair. The Tip-Top and Summit Houses are full. The ample accommodations for passing the night on Mount Washington induce a large number of persons to remain one or more nights on the summit.

—The quota of Hartford under the last call is estimated at 800, and there are already enlisted 187 men to count upon it. Two patriotic exempts in that city propose to secure 100 of the same class who will each agree to furnish a representative recruit and thus help to make up the deficiency.

—Doctor Eleazer Porter, of Hadley, Mass., has given $800 to Amherst College, the interest of which is to be devoted to a yearly prize in the mathematical department of the college. This is in addition to a previous donation to the college of $1000, given for the Porter scholarship six years since.

—An Indian skeleton of immense size was recently discovered three feet under ground, near Fort River, in Hadley, Massachusetts. The bones were so far decomposed that most of them crumbled upon exposure to the air. Some of the doctors think that the Indian was not less than seven feet high, and one hundred years old when he died.

—Fire has been raging in the woods on the south side of Bath, Maine, since Saturday, and has burnt over hundreds of acres. The city was seriously threatened on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the fire department was frequently called out; and on Wednesday they worked like Trojans to prevent a general conflagration, the fire having worked its way up to the very edge of the city.

—Dr. Schmid, the basso, who is gaining so much popularity in London, was born in Aarau, Switzerland, in 1827. He had a great fancy for the study of medicine, and spent some time in the hospitals of Dresden. Wagner advised him to go on the stage—for his deep bass voice had already been often heard in amateur concerts—but it was a long time before he could make up his mind to leave his profession. After deciding to be a singer he made his debut in Dresden as "Sarastro" in *Zauberflote*, and subsequently sang in Munich, Hamburg, Stuttgard, Berlin, Vienna, and Prague. Meyerbeer was among those who highly appreciated Dr. Schmid's vocal ability.

—A. R. Jacobs, a telegraph operator, who has just joined the force at the telegraphic office in Springfield, Mass., has had some stirring adventures within a few years. He has spent most of his life in the South; and after the torpedoes were placed in Charleston Harbor, he was among the "electricians" assigned to the care of them. But from some circumstance he was suspected of treachery, and ordered by the officer in charge to be summarily shot; but Jacobs gained access to Beauregard and worked upon his feelings so that he countermanded the order. Afterwards Jacobs was impressed into the telegraphic service of the Rebel army, but was degraded to the ranks, and then improved a coveted opportunity to desert, and come within our lines.

—A private letter, written by Major J. A. M. McPherson, gives interesting particulars of the death of General James S. Wadsworth. The General received his wound on a cross road known as the "Brock road," near Annandale, Virginia. He was discovered by a Rebel captain from Georgia, who placed in his hand a paper giving his name and rank. He was conveyed afterwards to the "Reserve Hospital," a cluster of tents two miles up the Orange road. Here he was recognised by Patrick McCracken, once a prisoner in the Old Capitol, whom he had befriended. McCracken hastened down about four miles and procured delicacies for him. All this time General Wadsworth lay on a stretcher unconscious, holding the paper, and seemingly uneasy whenever it was taken from him. He seemed to know the importance of preserving it. This was Sunday. The next morning McCracken found him dead, and procuring a coffin, buried him. Doctor O'Donnell, Surgeon of the 2d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, expressed the belief that General Wadsworth might have been saved if he had had proper medical treatment at once. The bullet struck the top of his skull, but passed on, crushing the skull down upon the brain.

Married.

CONN—MOORE.—On the 4th of April, 1861, by the Rev. D. A. Fernley, at the Parsonage, No. 1014 N. Front street, Mr. SAMUEL CONN to Miss EMILY M. MOORE, both of this city.

JONES—WILLIAMSON.—In Baltimore, on the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Heed, ex-, JAMES A. JONES to Miss ANNIE E., eldest daughter of Captain Alexander Williamson, U. S. N., all of that city.

JOHNSTON—KELLY.—On the 28th instant, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., by the Rev. J. Breckenridge Gibson, A. M., Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON, of Northampton, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH P. KELLY, daughter of the late John W. Kelly, of Burlington, N. J.

REGISTER—ALLEN.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. S. W. Thomas, FRANK REGISTER, Esq., of Dover, Del., to Mrs. MARY EMMA ALLEN, of this city. No cards.

RUTH—GASSAWAY.—In Washington, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. Joshua Morsell, DEDERY L. RUTH, U. S. N., to ANNA L., eldest daughter of the late Rev. S. G. Gassaway. No cards.

Died.

BARLOW.—In Washington, on Wednesday, July 27th, of severe typhoid fever, ARABELLA WALTON, wife of Brigadier-General Francis C. Barlow, commanding First Division Second Corps, Army of the Potomac.

BENNETT.—On the 27th inst., LYDIA ANN BENNETT, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William S. Heiverson, N. E. corner Coates and St. John streets, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

GILSON.—On the morning of the 27th instant, of consumption, J. FRANK GILSON.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 525 Washington avenue, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

MATHIEU.—On the morning of the 28th instant, William Emile Mathieu, son of Emile and Sarah Mathieu, in the 11th year of his age.

The relatives are invited to the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1310 Walnut street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 27th instant, SAMUEL H., youngest son of Isaac Thompson.

His relatives and male friends and members of Concordia Lodge, No. 81, A. Y. M., and Excelsior Mark Lodge, No. 216, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1119 Parrish street, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 9 o'clock.

WOODCOCK.—On the 23th inst., LUCY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Woodcock, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Miller street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WISE.—On Wednesday, 27th instant, at the Filbert street Hospital, from wounds received in front of Petersburg, R. FRANKLIN WISE, Sergeant in Company C, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family, and the members of Company C, Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the members of other companies of the regiment now in the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Major Charles E. Graeff, corner of Green lane and Ridge road, Roxborough, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. To proceed to the Laurelvington Cemetery.

WAINWRIGHT.—In Washington City, on the afternoon of the 26th inst., of diphtheria, JOANNA AUGUSTUS, youngest child of Sally F. and the late Captain Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, aged 3 years and 4 months.

WORRELL.—On Wednesday, July 27th, at the residence of Samuel P. Fisher Hollingsworth county, JOHN R. WORRELL, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence No. 1617 Walnut street, on Saturday, 30th instant, at 1 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—WASHINGTON LODGE No. 59, A. Y. M.—The members of Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are requested to meet in the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, FRANK A. GILMORE, from his late residence, No. 523 Washington avenue.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

A. S. MACPHERSON, Secretary.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARETT,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

READY FOR WAR.

LET THE ENEMY COME ON.

To David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson:—

You perhaps saw in a late newspaper article that you will drill through any Chilled Iron Safe Lillie has in use in one-half to two hour's time, &c., including the Bank of Northern Liberties Safe, or you will forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars. Now this is a very cheap way of paying bets. You know there is not a banker or business man that would have an expensive Safe operated upon with unlimited power or two hours, to be mutilated, disfigured, or in any way discredited, for the paltry sum of one hundred dollars.

This game is plain and out. Now if you have any confidence in your ability to drill chilled iron or any confidence in Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe as compared with Lillie's, to withstand the burglar, or any confidence in Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe as compared with Lillie's, to stand fire, you have the opportunity to make it manifest. You have just said to the Seventh National Bank, of Philadelphia, we are informed, for $1500, a Bank Safe, representing to the Bank that your Safe was a much better protection against the burglar than Lillie's, and charging a much higher price for it. You have already made the challenge to test the Safes in the Corn Exchange Bank, and stated your own terms.

We now make the following proposition:—That you shall perform the Seventh National Bank test and we will furnish one of the Bank of Northern Liberties' Safes for a test, upon your own terms, to the Corn Exchange Bank. Each party shall place in the hands of responsible parties the sum of $10.0 to $500, as forfeiture, to be paid over to the winning party (as you may elect).

If you have not the confidence to place Evans & Watson's Safe alongside of Lillie's as a Burglar-proof, and will not accept the above proposition, we will give you three hours instead of two hours (the time you ask) to obtain the money in one of the safes at the Bank of the Northern Liberties, said money to be furnished as above proposed, and to be placed in the Safe by the Cashier of the Bank; the Safe to be operated upon precisely as proposed in the challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank, and if the money is not obtained in the three hours, you are to make good any damage done to the Safe, and the money to be ours. You say you can drill six holes with one drill through Lillie's Safe. We will allow you two of the best steel drills you can procure to go through the above Safe.

Again you say, Weaver & Sprankle were induced to change Lillie's Safe for one of Evans & Watson's on account of its superiority as a Fire-proof.

We now propose that you shall furnish Weaver & Sprenkle's Safe, and we will furnish either of two Safes of same size and character of the Lillie Safe you received in exchange—Hoskins & Brother, Market street, below Second, as one, or J. Hickman & Co., corner of Third and Market streets, has the other, and purchased about the same time as that of Weaver & Sprankle—these Safes shall be tested as Fire-proofs in a suitable furnace. A Committee of disinterested business men shall be appointed to test them, especially upon the terms publicly announced by you last winter, and $500 to $1000 shall be put up as forfeiture by each party, as you may elect. Neither party to have possession of the Safes tested until after the test. We await your acceptance.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 218 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—Should any or all of the above propositions be accepted, and should we be successful in any or all, the net proceeds we may derive from our opponent, deducting actual expenses of the tests, shall be presented to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, as the money is not the object of the test.

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent.

Fine Havana Cigars—
Messrs. Davis & Richards,
Agents and Tasters,
have just received a new importation of
Havana Cigars,
of the choicest brands.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Cara mels, Creams La Made de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 816 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Stock & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Drs. McClelland,		Gebhard,		Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),				
Hering,	Boreus,	Groves,		Hartshorne
Salmoide,	Williams,	Hartley,		Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,		Fenley,
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,		Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNED Estate of THOMAS FLETCHER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia to inquire and report whether all the debts and liabilities of THOMAS FLETCHER and CALVIN W. BENNETT, late co-partners, trading under the firm of FLETCHER & BENNETT, (who by deed dated April 19, 1860, recorded in Deed Book G. S., No. 11, page 502, assigned unto DANIEL C. WHARTON all their estate, joint and several, in trust for their creditors), as well as all the separate debts of said THOMAS FLETCHER, which were a claim upon the estate assigned by the deed of trust aforesaid, as well as under a previous one, dated October 1, 1859, executed by said THOMAS FLETCHER to said DANIEL C. WHARTON, have been fully paid and discharged, with a view to the said Court ordering and directing the said assignee, DANIEL C. WHARTON, to reconvey to said THOMAS FLETCHER all the assigned estate remaining in his hands or possession, and all outstanding interest in the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 319 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, where all parties interested are hereby notified.

JOHN CLAYTON,
Auditor.

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Army Supplies.

Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 600 Broadway, New York, July 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August next, for the delivery, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New York City—

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, wool, grey, 7 lbs. (seven pounds), 5 in length, 4 in breadth (the centre), to be 7 feet long, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, to weigh 5 pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish; how many they can deliver per week; when they can commence, and when they can finish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the contract, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. VINTON,
Dep'y Qr. M. Gen., U. S. A.

7 29-9t

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 29,
Third Time in a new pantomime, entitled the grand new drama, replete with startling effects, called
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style befitting
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Messrs. Grant Rockery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Marches, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
SANFORD AT HOME.
The celebrated
SANFORD AND TROUPE
Will open the above theatre
On MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
And continue every evening during the week, introducing the
FIRST MINSTREL GIRLS
in the United States.
New bills of the week.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz:—

At 7:30 A. M.	At 2:30 P. M.
8:30 "	3:30 "
10:30 "	4:30 "
12:30 P. M.	5:30 "

Fare from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill 15 cents; Columbia Bridge, Reading Railroad, and Laurel Hill, 10 cents.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.

The splendid and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, July 30, leaving Arch street wharf at 8 o'clock; returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8 o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, Three dollars. Carriage hire extra.

JOS. A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER "MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants free; no one has extra. Freight or live stock to be received after 4 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FERRIE,

(Late of HOWELL & BROTHERS),

Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Burke & Ferrie), will offer the customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorative and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and marketing thereof, he hopes to continue to

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE NEW REBELLION.

From the Tribune.

The rumors of a Northwestern Rebellion which have lately been floating in the air, take a certain shape in a despatch from St. Louis, this morning printed, summarizing an account published in the Missouri *Democrat* of yesterday. That paper has heretofore intimated that it was in possession of intelligence concerning a movement for a Northwestern Confederacy, and must be presumed now to give its information to the public in good faith, though the telegraph supplies no hint whether the narrative is editorially endorsed by the *Democrat*. Should it prove to be, the character of that journal entitles it to respectful consideration.

It is alleged substantially that there is an organization known as the "Order of American Knights," whereof the members are confederated with the main object of embarrassing the Government in its prosecution of the war, and with the incidental or resulting object of setting up a Northwestern Confederacy. It is a conspiracy, however, monstrous in character and endowed with a remarkable flexibility, inasmuch as it comprehends the members of a war party in New York, enrolls the peace faction in the West, and marshals its hosts under the banner of a Rebel leader, Sterling Price.

Its ramifications pursue their devious way even to the Rebel capital, where the great Vallandigham was installed Supreme Commander of the Northern section, undertaking, in consideration of his dignity, no less a task than to divide the East from the West. His long dalliance on the confines of Canada was in furtherance of this scheme, and he there sought the counsel of certain gentlemen who are described, perhaps rather ambitiously, as "the leading spirits of the North." Lest we should be in doubt as to whose spirits do in fact lend us, we are favored with the names of William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, years since politically deceased; of Pendleton and Pugh of Ohio, the former of whom was known in the last Congress mainly as saying ditto to Mr. Cox, and the latter of whom, like "Glendower," did indeed call spirits from the vasty deep of Ohio Democracy to the number of two hundred thousand and over, for the installation of a Governor no then elected, but never yet to our knowledge become himself a spirit, much less a leading one; Kribben, of St. Louis, and Story and Merrick, of Chicago, names to fortune and to fame, and surely to most of our readers, unknown.

Lest it should be supposed that this conspiracy had no well-defined means of accomplishing its wide-reaching purpose, it is further stated that at a consultation between the Supreme Commander—Vallandigham, to wit—and his subordinate commanders at Windsor in Canada, a "programme" was arranged for the election of Mr. Vallandigham as delegate to the Democratic Convention at Chicago, in order to make that assembly the scene of a private pronunciamento, to include a full declaration of the objects of the Order of American Knights, and to secure the utterance of the considerate oration of Vallandigham that the existing Administration is wielding a usurped power and ought to be expelled—as we suppose by some power which would not be usurped.

For the safe delivery of this—we hope we do not characterize it irreverently—stump-speech, each Grand Commander was to have fully armed and equipped (as the law directs?) a body-guard (perhaps McClellan's) for the defense of Mr. V. against the minions of the lawless despot at Washington. At this point the plot was to thicken. The atmosphere grows suddenly and ominously lurid; an odor of burnt gunpowder steals upon the senses; and there comes a sound of such thunder as was never stolen from John Dennis or Daniel Webster.

The appearance of Mr. Vallandigham's bodyguard, it was thought, would precipitate the people of the Free States into an armed conflict—whether between themselves or with the bodyguard there is a mysterious uncertainty—which was to be the signal for the Knights of the American Order to kill or capture the civil and military authorities.

We pause there. The Imagination refuses to penetrate further into this dreadful future. We already see the body-guard of Mr. Vallandigham scurrying upon the forts of New York harbor, carrying by storm the defenses of Washington, from before which the veterans of Early have just retired, burning the capital, swarming in transports down the Potomac in pursuit of the army of that folk; moving in serried columns up the Peninsula—for being all McClellan men they would take no other road leading to the neighborhood of Richmond; and finally crossing the James on General Grant's pontoons, falling upon that unhappy commander in the midst of his army, and probably sending his head and Mr. Lincoln's and General Butler's as peace-offerings to Jefferson Davis. After which we shall sit down every man under his own vine and fig tree with unlimited liberty to "larrup our own niggers" for ever and a day. "There is the most convincing evidence of the truthfulness of this statement."

Inasmuch, however, as this delicate strategem has been prematurely disclosed, we suppose the actors in it—Vallandigham, Reed, Pendleton, Pugh, and the half million others, including especially the 200,000 McClellan Democrats men of New York—have been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, or perhaps already tried by military commission and hanged—or sent to Canada. But on reading further we find our mistake.

This gigantic conspiracy was not to be undermined in the dark—no mysterious spiriting away of its leading spirits—no cheating of just popular vengeance by executions within prison walls. It was vast in conception, formidable in numbers, and belligerent in purpose. It could not be dealt with lightly. The Government at Washington, therefore, with due sense of the immense peril which the Republic has escaped at the hands of these assassins, determined to—expose them! and it has been done.

The history would not be complete if we omitted all reference to the celebrated letter of Mr. W. Marshall Anderson, lately exploited in the columns of the London *Times*, whence it was transferred from the Columbus *Crisis*. It appears that Mr. Anderson, like Mr. Vallandigham, is weary of this "demnition war," and even carries his disgust to the extent of refusing an election to the Chicago Convention, to attain which was the darling object of Vallandigham's ambition. W. M. Anderson, in fact, does not like war in general—much less ours in particular. He declares:—"I now fully realize and comprehend the meaning of the term *horrida bella*." Now that rampant war has yoked her red dragons to her iron car, now that all humanity, all magnanimity, is trampled under feet, I feel its full force. Our Generals blush behind the buckler of Mars, while the she-devil Bellona, with blazing torch, lights on our arms to an ignominious victory over women and children."

After which nobody will be surprised that he gets off to Hannibal and the Carthaginians, whose example he commends to his fellow-Democrats, old-like the Yankee, has a thousand dangers for the "crowned villain," and says more from things than we have space to quote. He is of consequence only as one other advocate of the Northwestern Confederacy, judged by the *Times*, and especially by the vexatious New York correspondent of that journal, worthy of European notice. So he may take his place with the rest.

REBEL APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

From the Times.

"A friend who is in official communication with both sides in the American civil war, and who has almost unequaled opportunities for coming to a sound conclusion, speaks of the difficulties of the South as *far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface.*" So writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, a paper whose sympathies have always been ardent for the Rebellion.

We do not make sufficient account of the fact that the Rebel situation is for the most part kept hidden. From the beginning the Rebellion has been further more by secrecy than anything else. It was hatched in the dark. Had the light of day shone in upon it, so that the country could have known what it was, is never would have been suffered to draw a second breath. The Southern people were made to believe it a comparatively harmless thing called peaceable secession. The Northern people imagined it a mere make-believe, designed to frighten simpletons. The conspirators sprang it upon the unprepared country, and thus gained for it a foothold. Ever since it has succeeded mainly by working in the dark.

The National Government has had no secrets. Its situations and its doings have been open to the world. The Northern mind has always been eager for the entire publicity of public affairs; and the Northern press has never been more active in gratifying that desire than since this war commenced. Little or no restraint has been put even upon the maliciously-disposed portion of the press. They have constantly indulged in misrepresentations of the character of the cause, and of its resources, and of its prospects.

Every unfavorable point on the national side has not only been exposed but made the worst of. It would not be different for any Southern Rebel to make up from our Copperhead newspapers a picture of the difficulties which are besetting our Government, and of the calamities that are threatening the North, that would gratify his fondest hopes or his rankest malice. In the South, generally, the press has no such privilege of putting the Rebel cause in an unfavorable light.

All truths tending to discouragement it must either conceal or pervert. Upon single acts of the Government of minor importance there may be free criticism; but on no occasion is there ever seen a free exposition of the actual strength and resources, or the actual trials and difficulties, of the Government. The universal business of the Southern press is to make things look pleasant, so far as essentials go.

In respect to the number of men under arms in the "Confederacy," for instance, not a hint is ever given. We know that the Richmond Congress last year decreed a universal conscription of all able-bodied men, but no returns have ever appeared respecting the result of that conscription, either in any single State or in the aggregate. If the Rebel War Department has ever made any report on the subject, which is very doubtful, it was received by the Congress in secret session, and kept suppressed. In the Federal service, the soldiers are raised by definite numerical requisitions, and the quotas actually secured are officially published, without the slightest reserve.

No statement or intimation has been given by the Rebel Treasury Department—at least, not within the last year or two—concerning the Confederate indebtedness. The world knows that the liabilities must have been piled mountain high, but no man is allowed to know its measurement. On the other hand, the National Government publishes weekly tabular exhibits of every class of its debts.

The extreme secrecy which is thus maintained by the Rebel Government concerning its actual condition in respect to its two most vital necessities, soldiers and money, can have no other object than to hide conscious weakness. Is is easy enough for us here in the North, with the census returns of 1860 in our hands, to draw general conclusions respecting the resources of the States in rebellion, and the time necessary for their exhaustion under the demands of this tremendous war. But yet, calculate as closely as we may, we can only roughly approximate the real truth. We can only be positive that the Confederate power of resistance has already passed its maximum, and that at no distant period it must cease to be effectual. The Confederate authorities could give us more definite information upon this vital point if they would; but they take the utmost pains to keep the world in an absolute ignorance respecting it, because they know that the clear light would dissipate the last particle of confidence in their success.

But the truth will only come out in the shape of practical results. The growing weakness of the Rebellion will be seen alone in the feebler blows with which it defends itself. No abatement of its high pretenses need be expected before the very moment of its final submission. No disclosure of its real extremity will be made or allowed. Probably, as at Vicksburg, the protestations that there will be no surrender, will never be so loud as just previous to the surrender. The effort will be to make up in assumption what is lacking in power.

Of course, all such brave talk will more or less impose upon the people of the Old World, who, at best, have but a slender knowledge of anything relative to what they call our "civil war." They may read, as in this case, in a newspaper sympathizing with the Rebellion, that "the difficulties of the South are far greater than are allowed to appear on the surface," and yet fail to see anything significant in the admission. It is enough for them that the "Confederacy" still continues to show what seems to be a stout front.

But the Northern people, who have observed, from the beginning, how the managers of the Rebellion have made concealment their standing policy, should avoid the common error of magnifying and embellishing the unknown. Whatever difficulties are experienced by our National Government are sure to be bruited, and made to produce the worst impression possible. But we may be assured that the difficulties of the Rebels, which are not "allowed to appear on the surface," are vastly greater, and should be prepared to hear any day that they at last exceed the power of human endurance.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH LINE VIA AMOOR RIVER.—The directors of this telegraph line have chartered three vessels to transport construction materials, by way of Cape Horn, to the field of their operations on the northern Pacific coast. The poles and wires on the United States portion of the line have been put up nearly to Virginia City, Idaho; and the principal "diggings" of that territory will soon be in communication with New York. The directors hope to have the whole line built, and the Old World talking with the New, in a couple of years.

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.
Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at fair prices. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAMSON HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
jy27-10t Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to recruit in the cities of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THREE DOLLARS BOUNTY TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1864.
Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mules each.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick or wounded.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-18t Depot of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR Sale—Containing 140 acres, on which is now growing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—"Troth's Early Red," "Early Jack," "Large Early," "Old Mixon," "Delaware White," "Ward's Late," "Smith's Orange," and other varieties, all of which will be ready for the market in a few days. The farm is near the Rolla ad Station, and Peaches are forwarded the same day they are gathered to market. Will be exchanged for City Property, or sold on easy terms.
Apply to Box 1504 P. O.
jy27-6t

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR ANY PORtion of the Commonwealth Building, Nos. 611 and 613 Chestnut street.
THOS. H. CONNELL,
Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son,
jy20-6 No. 242 CHESNUT Street.

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, DOOR Et. and Letter Trunk—To Let, the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th stories, either with or without steam-power.
THOS. H CONNELL,
Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son,
my2-tf No. 242 CHESNUT Street.

ELEVEN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS,
WITH BACK BUILDINGS,
GAS AND BATH.
Apply to
J. S. BEANY,
No 140 S. THIRD STREET,
jy21-12t Or, No. 207 S. FOURTH STREET.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH place glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 SEVENTH Street.
jy21-tf

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid Country Residence with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining the elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. PAIRTER or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB RUEY, Hamilton, Penna.
jy6

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1863, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. As application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to
jy26-fri2t* ROBT. P. TAYLOR.

YELLOW PINE TIMBER AND FLOORING Boards.
161 sticks North Carolina Yellow Pine Timber and 50,000 feet Yellow Pine Flooring Boards, to arrive per schooner "Chara," from Beaufort, N. C., for sale by
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
jy26-tf DOCK Street Wharf.

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Rosoms. Only $4.75. Usual price $6.00.
Willimantic Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4.50. Usual price $5.50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
SMITH & JACOBS,
my3-2m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1044 CHESNUT STREET.
1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT NEXT-SEASON VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Plaided, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
jy4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate.
jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have made large additions to Congress Hall this third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodeled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself to advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The past season that was such a great drawback last season has at least swept away by the high tides of last winter, leaving itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.
There is an excellent Bar of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
jel3-tf G. W. RINGLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Tackle, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes.
jy6-3t

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most modern terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and of superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
jy8-tf GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times.
jy2-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room.
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
jy26-1m* DUBOIS & YOUNG, Proprietors.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON,
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEFFACHER, Proprietor.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skillfully adjusted by DR. SWEDIER, of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for application conducted by ladies. TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock of goods on hand consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c.
jy25-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 16 North SIXTH Street above Market. Ruptures radically cured by R. C. EVERETT. The Premium Patent Laminating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts. Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Soap, &c. Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. R. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND,
R. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 512 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
jy20-2m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do,
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
H. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand.
my15-3m

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Alberoft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self cleaning gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars. AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
jy9-1m No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

H. DIXON
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Needle, &c., &c. Work Boxes,
my16-3m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES
AND
GET YOUR COAL AT COST.
THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL
To about half the market price, offered by the
BROAD MOUNTAIN
MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
a successful progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.
The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply as SHAREHOLDERS from October next; with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz:—
Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.
The price of each Share in the present series is $1?50, payable half on subscription and half on August 30 next. (And in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).
The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now..... $12 75
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $3 25
Transportation over branch railroad..... 50
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia..... 5 10
Transportation from depot to yard..... 10
Yard expenses..... 25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house.. 50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia..... — 9 50
Difference between market price and cost price..... $3 25
This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11 50.
Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.
But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE SEAMS IN LENGTH, with more much more coal than is annually required for the Shareholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.
The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TUNNEL RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) in one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that in the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMOELE,
ALBERT B JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.
For further information, and for shares (at $12 50), payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the
OFFICE, NO 121 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.
For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOVER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.
The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4 00, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.
HENRY SCHMOELE,
jy14-3t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 10 shares payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and fifty feet on the Allegheny river, in Venango township, extending a considerable distance up in both sides of the river to Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is proving an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of oil; the numerous wells borderings its banks producing Oil with even more regularity than the well-known Oil Creek.
It is believed that a flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, and that it will be necessary to resort to deepening of rock dips in a southwesterwardly direction; consequently the loss of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored down a little proportionately as we go more westerly, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superior amount body or sheet of Oil. It is certain that as good wells on the river, in the vicinity of this land, have been continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the land Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same direction, straight line, and only distant from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary if upon boring wells on this tract a sudden drop of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, like the Company's wells may soon find those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily. And moreover profits would then be the furthest reach to the shareholders of this company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease to twenty years, a well now pumping fair portion of good oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow of oil. per cent. of the Oil at this well is month, and proved as a royalty to the former owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells on the same tract, and the depth of which has been bored deeper each, but not yet tested, but in the vicinity of these wells have yet exceptionally shown a good share of Oil, and no doubt seems to exist that these wells will prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of oil taken from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 121 WALNUT Street.
The fee of the valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of the oil, is free and unincumbered. The three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $125,000, with a third Mill in fine order, a steam house, and a [illegible] will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $[illegible] in the hands of the Company, to be used with which to commence with the new season, and also to bore two new wells. While a few month; arrangements will be made to accept [illegible] such projects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.
The vast fortunes realized by Kock Oil Co[illegible] Oil Lands in the last few years have proved beyond a question. The [illegible] yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.
Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 800 feet, access to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored twice as to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.
Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The public are invited to call for a prospectus.
jy6-tf

PAINTING! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c.
au16 tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GATTY,
STEPHEN P. GOODE.
jy6-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 21 Strawberry street to No. 229 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business advantageously, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
jy7

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
jy27-f No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 30 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh13

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.
For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Pemberton.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 30 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 129 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Tenth street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Candles, &c., Nos. 20 and 22 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. jy20-1m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the public that the Dock is prepared with the greatest facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Masters having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wentworth's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMBLETT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.
mh11-tf

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
AND
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.
The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time
The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.
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Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864.

HAIL TO THE KEARSARGE.

BY GEORGE W. RUNDAY.

Hail to the Kearsarge, castle of oak,
And pride of the heaving sea!
Hail to her guns, whose thunders awoke
The waves, and startled with lightning stroke
The nations that should be free!
Hail to her captain and crew!
Hail to her banner blue!
Hail to her deathless fame!
Hail to her granite name!

Haughty Britannia no longer can boast
That she rules the ocean waves;
Her fame is dead, and its sheeted ghost
Sighs dirgeworned on her chalky coast,
Mocked by Columbia's braves.
Hail to the queen of the sea!
Hail to the hopes of the free!
Hail to the navy that spoke!
Hail to our hearts of oak!

The British lion may cease his roar;
For his derling privateer,
At sea a pirate, a thief on shore,
Now lies a wreck on the ocean floor,
No longer a buccaneer.
Hail to our Yankee tars!
Hail to the stripes and stars!
Hail Winslow, chief of the sea!
Hail to his victory!

Cheers!—"Two Ninety," the robber, is dead!
And Semmes, the pirate-in-chief,
A swordless coward, defeated, has fled,
Bearing the curse of the sea on his head,
To England, the home of the thief.
Hail to our holy cause!
Hail to our equal laws!
Hail to our peace to be!
Hail to all nations free!

ABOUT MARINE SIGNALING.

Necessity for the Adoption of a Universal Code—History of Ocean Signaling—Full Description of the New Code—Design of Marine Signals—Character of the New Universal System—United States Army Signals—What France and England are Doing, &c.

We published recently a very important decree from the Emperor of the French, in relation to a universal code of maritime signals, for the use of all vessels, irrespective of nationality and language. The prompt action of the Emperor is deserving of all praise, and every Government should at once enter into the compact to further this great step in ocean communication. It is valuable to humanity as well as to commerce, and at times of the greatest vital importance.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MARINE SIGNALS.

The precise date when the system of communication by means of flags was first introduced is not known; but there is reason to believe that the ancients had a method, though very imperfect, by means of which they could communicate between their rude vessels and the shore, and with each other at sea. Their signals must necessarily have been very defective, but in time the necessity for a uniform code became manifest, and from time to time codes have been in use, but not as uniform and universal as could be desired. The following lists will show the names of the inventors, and dates of the published codes which have been used from time to time by the British navy as well as our own naval vessels and the merchant ships of both countries:—

NAMES AND TIMES OF INTRODUCTION OF THE VARIOUS CODES.

No.	Name.	Date
1.	Admiralty Code	1806
2.	Lyne's Code	1818
3.	Squire's Code	1820
4.	Admiralty Code (revised)	1826
5.	Phillips' Code	1834
6.	Rhodes' Code	1836
7.	Raper's Code	1838
8.	Admiralty Code (present code)	1841
9.	Walker's Code	1841
10.	Watson's Code	1843
11.	Rodgers' Code (American)	1854
12.	Reynolds' Code (French)	1855
13.	Marryat's Code	1854–56
14.	United States Army Code (Myers' Code)	1861
15.	U. S. Army and Navy Code (Myers' Code)	1862
16.	Code Universal (new)	1863–64

Nos. 14 and 15 are private, and are only used by our armies in the field and our commissioned men-of-war.

DESIGN OF SIGNAL CODES.

The design of these signal codes is to enable ships at sea to hold conversation at a distance, and also to communicate with light-houses and pilot-stations without endangering the safety of the vessel by running her close in shore, and for the purpose of the captain communicating with his owners or consignees, who live at a distance from the open sea. A ship in distress in a short time can communicate her precise position, the injuries she has sustained, and the character of assistance she requires. Thousands of valuable lives and millions of property have been, and are desined to be, saved by means of this system. These signal codes are based upon the numeral system; that is to say, the flags are numbered from one to nine, with a cipher (0) flag, and the signals are composed of one or more representing numbers, which, by reference to the signal-book, indicate the name or sentence transmitted.

OBJECTIONS TO FORMER CODES.

The great objection to the codes invented up to the time of this one of Rodgers was that substitutes were employed, and for ten numerals and three repeaters, this code gave only nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine signals, and the same number of numerals without the repeaters would give only five thousand eight hundred and sixty signals. It is true, if the number of repeaters had been increased, the series could have been multiplied; but to increase the number of flags was not only deemed expensive, but was unsatisfactory, and rendered signaling too complicated. From extended experience and various experiments, the numerical system as then used was found to be defective to such an extent that all who used it felt the necessity for a change, inasmuch, also, as it was found that the system was not capable of making in a consecutive numerical series seventy thousand distinct signals, without showing more than four flags for each signal made.

THE RODGERS' CODE.

The Rodgers' alphabetical code was introduced to obviate this difficulty. It was composed of eighteen flags, each representing a letter of the alphabet leaving out the vowels. This omission of the vowels was made for this reason, that by introducing them every objectionable word composed of four letters or less, not only in our own but in foreign languages, would appear on the code in the course of the permutation of the letters of the alphabet. Previous to the Rodgers' code the Marryatt signals were in general use, and Rodgers endeavored to adopt as many of Marryatt's flags as he could as a matter of economy. The English admiralty adopted these signals after preparing a code to suit their wants, and the French fell into their plan, yet there was a want of unism to make the system a universal one, and, although much better than some of its predecessors, it did not quite come up to the demands of navigation. It was and is still to some extent used in our navy, having been foisted upon it by a chart house in this city, who had an interest in its patent-right. At the time it was introduced the Navy Department was unable to supply their private signal and telegraph books to the purchased vessels, nor was it deemed expedient to trust such an intensely valuable book to persons who had no true conception of its value; for it must be borne in mind that the signal book of a man-of-war is kept by the commander of the vessel, and no one save the signal officer has access to it, and he under certain restrictions. Upon such grounds the Rodgers code was furnished our navy, and has been used to some extent.

CHARACTER OF THE NEW UNIVERSAL SYSTEM.

The new universal code bears a strong resemblance to the American code, and is composed of eighteen flags joined two and two, three and three, and four and four. By these flags there can be obtained more than seventy-eight thousand combinations—a number more than sufficient to express all the necessary communications at sea, and to signal the names of war vessels and the merchantmen of all nations. For signaling at a great distance an equally sufficient number of combinations are obtained by means of three balls and two flags. The ball system, if we forget not, is the invention of Commander Edward Simpson, United States Navy, and has been prepared by him for use in our monitor fleet.

It will probably be some time before this new universal code can be put in form for general distribution, but it is the duty of the Government, as well as our merchants, to see to this important matter, and to take measures to adopt and aid in perfecting a system so useful and valuable to maritime ures.

ARMY SIGNAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

For army signaling, this country is far ahead in its system, which is very simple. Yet as full as one can well conceive, any sentence can be transmitted *verbatim et literatim*, by this method, and in some cases it would be serviceable at sea; but for the present its value must remain with the Government, who own it. It is impossible to overestimate the value of marine signaling, and it is the duty of every one interested in the subject to do all in their power to make it perfect, and yet simple.

THE PINE-TREE SHILLING.

A Story of the Olden Time.

Captain John Hull was the Mint Master of Massachusetts and coined all the money that was made. He was a new line of business; for in the early days of the colony the current coinage consisted of the gold and silver money of England, Portugal, and Spain. These coins being scarce, the people were often forced to barter their commodities instead of selling them. For instance, if a man wanted to buy a coat, he perhaps exchanged a beaver skin for it; if he wished a barrel of molasses, he might purchase it for a pile of pine-boards. Musketballs were used instead of farthings. The Indians had a sort of money called wampum, which was made of clam-shells; and this strange sort of specie was likewise taken in payment of debts by the English settlers.

Bank bills had never been heard of. There was not money enough of any kind, in many parts of the country, to pay their ministers; so that they had sometimes to take quintals of fish, bushels of corn, or cords of wood, instead of silver and gold. As the people grew more numerous and their trade with one another increased, the want of current money was still more sensibly felt. To supply the demand the general court passed a law for establishing a coinage of shillings and sixpences. Captain Hull was appointed to manufacture this money, and was to have about one shilling out of every twenty, to pay him for his trouble in making them.

Hereupon, all the old silver in the colony was handed over to Captain Hull. The battered silver cans and tankards, I suppose, and silver buckles and broken spoons, and silver hilts of swords that figured at court, all such curious old articles, were doubtless thrown into the melting pot together. But by far the greatest part of the silver consisted of bullion from the mines of South America, which the English buccaneers (who were little less than pirates) had taken from the Spaniards and brought to Massachusetts.

All this old and new silver being melted down and coined, the result was an immense amount of splendid shillings, sixpences, and threepences. Each had the date of 1652 on one side, and the figure of a pine tree on the other side. Hence they were called pine tree shillings. And for every twenty shillings that he coined, you will remember, Captain John Hull was entitled to put one shilling in his pocket. The coins rated soon began to suspect that the Mint Master would have the best of the bargain. They offered him a large sum of money if he would give up that twentieth shilling which was continually dropping into his pocket. But Captain Hull declared that he was perfectly satisfied with the shilling. And well he might be, for so diligently did he labor, that in a few years, his pockets, his money bags, and his strong box were overflowing with pine tree shillings. This was probably the case when he came to possession of his grandfather's chair; and as he worked so hard at the Mint, it was certainly proper that he should have a comfortable one to rest himself on.

When the Mint Master was grown very rich, a young man, Samuel Sewell by name, came courting his only daughter. His daughter, whose name I do not know, but we will call her Betsy, was a fine, hearty damsel, by no means as slender as some young ladies of our own days. On the contrary, having always fed heartily on pumpkin pies, doughnuts, Indian pudding, and other Puritan dainties, she was as round and plump as a pudding. With this round, rosy Miss Betsy did Samuel Sewell fall in love. As he was a young man of good character, industrious in business, and a member of church, the Mint Master very readily gave his consent.

"Yes, you may take her," said he, in his rough way, "and you will find her a heavy burden enough."

On the wedding day we may suppose honest John Hull dressed in a plain coat, all the buttons of which were made of pine tree shillings. The hat-ons of his waistcoat were sixpences, and the knees of his small clothes were buttoned with silver threepences. Thus attired he sat with great dignity on his grandfather's chair; and being a portly old gentleman, he completely filled it from elbow to elbow. On the opposite side of the room, between her bridesmaids, sat his Betsy. She was blushing with all her might, and looked like a full-blown peony, a great red apple, or any round and scarlet object.

There, too, was the bridegroom, dressed in a fine purple coat and a gold lace waistcoat, with as much other finery as the Puritan laws and customs would allow them to put on. His hair crept close to his head, because Governor Endicott had forbidden any man to wear it below his ears. But he was a very personable young man; and so thought the bridesmaids, and Miss Betsy herself.

The Mint Master was also pleased with his new son-in-law, especially as he had said nothing at all about her portion. So when the marriage ceremony was over Captain Hull whispered a word or two to his new servants, who immediately went out and returned lugging in a pair of scales. They were such a pair as wholesale merchants used for weighing; a burly commodity was now to be weighed in them.

"Daughter Betsy," said the Mint Master, "go into one side of the scales."

Miss Betsy—or Mrs. Sewell, as we must now call her—did as she was bid, like a dutiful child, without any question of why or wherefore. But what her father could mean, unless it was to make her husband pay for her by the pound (in which case she would have been a dear bargain), she had not the least idea.

"And now," said honest John Hull to his servants, "bring me that box hither."

The box to which the Mint Master pointed was a huge, square, iron bound oak chest; it was big enough, my children, for all you four to play hide and seek in.

The servants tugged with might and main, but could not lift this enormous receptacle, and were finally obliged to drag it across the floor.

Captain Hull then took a key out of his girdle, unlocked the chest, and lifted its ponderous lid. Behold, it was full to the brim of bright pine tree shillings, fresh from the Mint, and Samuel Sewell thought that his father-in-law had got possession of all the money in the Massachusetts treasury. But it was the Mint Master's honest share of the coinage.

Then the servants, at Captain Hull's command, heaped double handsfuls of shillings into one side of the scales, while Betsy remained in the other. Jingle, jingle went the shillings, handful after handful was thrown in, till plump and ponderous as she was, they weighed the young lady from the floor. "There, son Sewell," cried the honest Mint Master, resuming his seat in his grandfather's chair, "take these shillings for my daughter's portion. Use her kindly, and thank Heaven for her, for it is not every wife that's worth her weight in silver."

The children laughed heartily at this legend, and would hardly be convinced that grandfather had made it out of his head. He assured them faithfully, however, that he found it in the pages of a grave historian and merely tried to tell it in a somewhat funnier style.

The New Hangman.

Calcraft, the once famous English hangman, now superannuated, has been succeeded in his hideous position by one Askern, who is thus described in the Edinburgh *Courant*:—

"Askern, the hangman, is a man about forty years of age, tall, dark complexioned, well formed, and with large whiskers and moustachios. Not less than six feet in height, and a little bent, as if with care; he is proportionably stout, and a man of apparent firmness and determination. He is a person of considerable intelligence, possessing a good knowledge of current events. He has been a soldier, and seen much of the world. Dove, the poisoner, was the first person on whom he performed the last offices of the law.

"When Dove was sentenced to be executed at York Castle, Askern, who had been unfortunate, and was at that time an insolvent debtor, imprisoned by his creditors in the Castle, made offer of his services for the occasion—which the York magistrates, from their knowledge of his character and skill, did not hesitate to accept. He expresses himself strongly on the ignorance displayed by the mob in almost always hissing the hangman when he appears on the scaffold. He takes the somewhat broad view that the finisher of the law has no more right to be condemned than the judge who has pronounced the sentence.

"Askern, who belongs to Yorkshire, arrived in Edinburgh on Sunday morning, and during a portion of that day and Monday he walked about in company with one of the city officers in plain clothes, but was, of course, quite unknown. Hitherto his practice as a hangman has not been very extensive, but he is not unlikely to succeed Calcraft, who is now upwards of seventy years of age. Askern spent the night of Monday in the county buildings, without going to bed, and occasionally going out to see the progress the scaffold was making, to ascertain the working of the drop, the measure of the rope, and other particulars. Notwithstanding that he conducted himself with the greatest coolness, it was observed, as he came down from the scaffold, that tears were trickling down his cheeks. After the unenviable office was fulfilled, he entered into a room in the county buildings and burst into crying, exclaiming that he hoped the Lord would forgive him, and then remarked that he had only been discharging a solemn duty. Askern's fee was twenty guineas and traveling charges. Before he left town he received the expression of the magistrate's satisfaction with the way in which he had performed his task. The executioner left for York by the 10·15 train on Tuesday night. He occupied the compartment of a third-class carriage alone, and shortly after taking his seat was recognized. The intelligence soon spread among those on the platform, and till the train started the carriage was surrounded by a curious crowd. Askern, however, sat with his back to the window during the whole time, and appeared inclined, if possible, to shun observation."

SPANISH JEWS INNOCENT OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

In the notes to Southey's "Don Roderick," there is a letter relative to the Jews so remarkable and so curious that I have attempted a translation, although the original is in quite old Spanish, differing as much from modern Castilian as the English of our days does from the English of Chaucer's.

Mr. Southey prefaces this letter in the following words:—"When Toledo was recovered from the Moors by Alonzo VI, the Jews of that city waited on the conqueror, and assured him they were part of the ten tribes whom Nebuchadnezzar had transported into Spain, not descendants of Jerusalem Jews who had crucified Christ. Their ancestors, they said, were entirely innocent of the crucifixion; for when Caiphas, the high priest, had written to the Toledan synagogue to ask their advice respecting the person who called himself the Messiah, and whether he should be slain, the Toledans returned for answer that, in their judgment, the prophecies seemed fulfilled in this person, and therefore ought not, by any means, be put to death. This reply they produced in the original Hebrew, and in Arabic, as it had been translated by command of King Galiffe. Alonzo gave ear to the story, had the letter translated into Latin and Castilian, and deposited among the archives of Toledo. The latter version is thus rendered by Sandoval."

Here follows the letter in the old Castilian tongue, of which the following is a translation:—

"Levi, Chief of the Synagogues, and Samuel and Joseph, honorable men and of good report in the congregation of Toledo, to Eleazar-Nagard, High Priest, and to Samuel Canud, and to Annas and Caraphas, good and noble men of the congregation of the Holy Land, health in the God of Israel. Your messenger, Azarias, a master of the law, has brought us your letter, by which you inform us of the signs and acts of the prophet of Nazareth. A certain person of the name of Simuel, the son of Amarias, lately passed through this city, and he related many good deeds of this prophet; that in his account he is very meek and humble, freely conversing with the miserable, doing good even to his enemies, while he does injury to no one. To the proud and wicked he is unyielding; and because he tells you your sins to your faces, ye are his enemies, and bear him ill-will. We inquired of the man the year, month, and day of his (the prophet's) birth, and we remember that on the day of his nativity three suns appeared here in the heavens, which by little and little formed themselves into one; and when our fathers beheld this sign they were astonished, saying to the assembly, 'Messiah will soon be born, or may have he has already come into the world.' Beware, therefore, brethren, lest he (Messiah) be come, and ye did not recognize him. Moreover, the same man told us that one of his shepherds said that about the time of the nativity certain Magi, men of great wisdom, came to the Holy Land, inquiring the place of the holy child's birth; and also that Herod, your king, was astonished, and sent for the wise men of the city, asking them where the child should be born. They inquired of the Magi, and they said in Bethlehem of Judah. The Magi said that a star of great brilliancy led them far to the Holy Land. See now if the prophecy be not fulfilled which says 'Kings shall tell old, and shall walk in the brightness of his nativity.' Beware lest you persecute him whom you ought to receive with pleasure and hold in honor. But do whatsoever to you shall appear right. For our parts, neither by our advice, neither by our will, shall this man be put to death. For should we do such a thing, in us might be fulfilled the prophecy which says:—'They gathered themselves with one consent against the Lord, and against his Messiahs.' And although you be men of much wisdom in such matters, this advice we give you, lest the God of Israel be angry with you, and destroy your temple a second time; and know this for a certainty that it will soon be destroyed. This is the reason why our forefathers escaped from the Babylonish captivity. Pyrro, being their captain, empowered by King Cyrus, laden with much riches, in the sixty-ninth year of his captivity, dwelt at Toledo, being there received by the Gentiles; and not willing to return to Jerusalem to build the temple, which was again to be destroyed, they built one in Toledo."

TOO MANY WOMEN.

The Boston *Advertiser* has a singular statistical article, showing that Massachusetts has ordinarily had more than her share of women; and that now, through the withdrawal of men into the army, there must be in that State one hundred thousand more women than men. This remarkable surplus is regarded as unfavorable to the morals of the community, as well as unfortunate for those sections of the country where the men are in such a majority as to suffer from the lack of wives, cooks, and seamstresses. The *Advertiser* says:—

To speak directly of the first and chief cause of those difficulties is to repeat the figures presented in the census. At this moment there are in Massachusetts nearly one hundred thousand more women than there are men. In 1860 the excess of the number of women of all ages above that of men was 36,970. Since that time the war and the steady surplus of the emigration of males must have taken from us sixty or seventy thousand more men—these, also, it must be observed, of the marriageable ages—leaving a surplus here of one hundred thousand women. Between the ages of 15 and 45 the population of women in Massachusetts is about 312,000. The population of men of the same ages does not probably exceed 242,000 at the present time.

This entire disproportion, greater than we remember to have observed in the statistics of any other country, may be ascribed, to a considerable extent, to the war. But we should mistake greatly if we should consider the war as its only cause. Before the war existed, in 1860, the excess of all ages was, as we have said, 36,970. Counting only the population between the ages of fifteen and fifty, the excess of women within those limits was 27,000—a surplus much too large to be overlooked in a careful study of the crime of the community. The causes are evident. Young men emigrate freely and largely. They emigrate in much greater proportion than women do. The emigration from Massachusetts is much larger than the immigration into it. The consequence is that a large proportion of unmarried women are left by the tide of emigration within our borders.

We conceive the correction of this evil is to be found in the encouragement, by all proper means, of the emigration of women from Massachusetts into the regions where they are needed, and of systematic emigration of men from Europe into our State. Merely selfish considerations of a temporary lack in the supply of workmen ought not to stand a moment in the way of the rectifying a gross disproportion, which, of necessity, seriously endangers the morals of the community, and the very foundations of civil society.

It must be remembered that the Western States, particularly those of the Pacific, are suffering under the counter-difficulty. The census of Oregon shows a surplus of 30,000 men to match our surplus of women. Trustworthy letters before us, as we write, state that the labor of laboring women in Oregon is paid a dollar a day in gold, with board besides. The grazing districts of that State are not fully developed for want of women to make butter; the schools are not fully taught for want of women to teach; the men are compelled to do housework for want of women to wash and to sew.

Granting, for ultra delicacy's sake, that the people of Oregon must not say that they want wives for their sons and matrons for their future, they must say they need women for every purpose. Their best men make the most impressive appeals, therefore, for an organized emigration of women. We understand some steps have been taken in New England looking towards such an organization. Quite independently of it, we do not hesitate to say that any woman who has her living to earn, and is willing to earn it, will do wisely by investing two hundred dollars in a passage to Portland, in Oregon.

Walking Leaves of Australia.

Almost everybody has heard of the walking leaves of Australia. For a long time after the discovery of that island many people really believed that the leaves of a certain tree which flourished there could walk about the ground. This story arose in this way. Some English sailors landed upon the coast one day, and after roaming about until they were tired, they sat down under a tree to rest themselves. A puff of wind came along and blew off a shower of leaves, which after turning over and over in the air, as leaves generally do, finally rested upon the ground.

As it was midsummer and everything appeared quite green, the circumstance puzzled the sailors considerably. But their surprise was much greater, as you may well suppose, when after a short time they saw the leaves crawling along the ground towards the trunk of the tree. They ran at once for the vessel, without stopping to examine into the matter at all, and set sail from the land where everything seemed bewitched. One of the men said he "expected every moment to see the trees get to and dance a jig."

Late explorations of Australia have taught us that these walking leaves are insects.

They live upon the trees. Their bodies are very thin and flat, their wings forming large leaf-like organs. When they are disturbed their legs are folded away under their bodies, leaving the shape exactly like a leaf, with its stem and all complete. They are of a bright green color in the summer, but they gradually change in the fall, with the leaves, into the brown of a frost-bitten vegetation. When shaken from the tree, they lie for a few moments upon the ground as though they were dead, but presently they begin to crawl along towards the tree, which they ascend again. They rarely use their wings, although they are pretty well supplied in this respect.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

—A choral festival has lately been given in Barcelona, Spain, in which two thousand chorus singers and an orchestra of three hundred players took part.

—Fr——elli is about to bring an action against Calzado, formerly director of the Paris Italian Opera. She claims back pay amounting to 70,000 francs.

—The Porte-Saint Martin Theatre at Paris, to merely devoted to melo-dramas and sensational pieces, is about to be changed to a lyric theatre, at which both tragic and comic operas will be given. This will make five opera houses—Grand Opera, Opera Comique, Theatre Lyrique, Les Bouffes, and Porte-Saint Martin—in Paris.

—Mad'le Artot has reappeared in London, in Donizetti's *Child of the Regiment*, with success equal to that of Sontag in the same part. Rosconi was the "Sulpizio." Artot is also to sing the part of "Marguerite" in *Faust*, Patti finding it too fatiguing on her voice to sing it every opera night.

—A last of Meyerbeer, by M. Danten, is to be placed in the Paris *Conservatoire*; and at Meyerbeer's house, at Berlin, his survivors are setting apart a room, and purpose to collect and preserve there all the objects which he preferred and made use of when he was at home. The score of his work, *God and Nature*, is in the Conservatory of Music at Prague.

—Flotow's opera *Alessandro Stradella* meets with all sorts of harsh treatment from the London critics, who think that, as compared to *Martha*, it is poor and paltry. It was revived for Wachtel, the German tenor, and Ronconi was one of the robbers. Its best performance in New York was several seasons ago, when Marzetti pronounced it at the Winter Garden with Stigelli as "Stradella" and Fabbri as the heroine.

—The College of Organists, numbering one hundred and forty members, lately held its first meeting in London, with the veteran Sir George Smart in the chair. Ninety-three compositions were presented in competition for the two prizes offered by the council. There was a dinner and madrigal singing by members of various London choirs. One object of the association is to advance a mutual good understanding between the organists and the clergy—a phase of church relations quite as lacking in this city as in London.

—Jenny Lind, when she first visited London, received flattering attentions from the English nobility, and the great Duke of Wellington once invited her to his country seat, promising that music should form no part of the conversation. But Mr. Lumley, in his new book, says that the shy prima donna invariably preferred the intimacy of a choice private circle, and was glad to flee the flattering incense sought to be bestowed upon her by escaping to the country-house of a personal friend. There she would heartily enjoy a ride or rural ramble; or, seated among wild ferns, and shaded by ancient beech-trees, she would study her new parts, the score laid open on her lap.

—At Barcelona, on the 31st of May, there was a lyric representation commemorative of Meyerbeer. *Robert* had been selected, and a bill, put into mourning, brought together almost at a moment's warning about four thousand persons. The parts were taken by Penco, Bartoni, Gatti, Capello, and Vialetti. At the third act the imposing votive ceremony began with a fantastic symphony by M. Sanchez. Then the curtain rose and displayed a beautiful funereal monument, surrounded by all the artists belonging to the theatre. Nine of these, each bearing a letter of the name Meyerbeer set in wreaths of *immortelles*, arranged these letters on the monument. There already had been deposited the three great scores of the illustrious master, which were crowned by the artists, Bottesini, the violoncellist, among the number. The march was played from *Le Prophete*, and white doves, with black ribbon collars, were loosed on the stage.

—The Boston folks are still "harping on my daughter." The big organ is their constant theme of self-congratulation. They have bi-weekly noon concerts on the organ—Thayer, Wilcox, Lang, Paine, Mr. Frohock, and Morgan playing. Of course, the programmes are strictly classical, and *Dwight's Journal* is unusually sour that doesn't, inexhaustible fantasia by Bach, in G, played by Mr. Lang; Mr. Dwight also, in a mild rapture, suggestive alike of Pickwick and Swiveller, thus adds:—

"The great organ makes the only music of these hot and dry midsummer days. And what do we want better? What can be more grateful and refreshing, more tranquilizing to the weary soul, than to rest a while in the cool shade of the Music Hall at mid-day on a Wednesday or Saturday, leaving the city's turmoil behind you, and letting the grand aspect and the grander music of the great instrument fill you with heavenly peace, conjuring away for at least one hour the ever-haunting, heavy-eyed demon of war? These delightful 'noonings,' cheered not by the slender reed of Tityrus or Melibœus, but by the melodies of swains far more inspired, like Bach and Handel, Mendelssohn and Beethoven—are they not a rich privilege which one might almost leave seashore and mountains to enjoy?"

AMUSEMENTS.

SANFORD IN PHILADELPHIA.—Colonel Sam Sanford, the veteran serenader, is still holding forth nightly with his Star Troupe at the Walnut Street Theatre. He has come all the way from New Orleans to regale us during these warm evenings with his refreshingly cool and inimitable jokes, and generally mirth provoking songs and carryings on of all sorts. The house is well ventilated, and the best fun in town is successfully carried on, leaving the audience as cool as cucumbers. Everybody—especially all of Sam's old friends—should go to the Walnut, and greet the returned veteran once again.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The grand spectacle of *Aladdin* drew a tremendous audience again last night, notwithstanding the extreme oppressiveness of the heat. Indeed, such a treat as *Aladdin*, at the Chesnut, is, in every particular, cannot fail to find favor with all. The scenery is grand, and at the same time rationally correct; the scenic effects are instantaneous, and exciting, and pleasing. The Chinese processions and dances are the fullest, best, and handsomest ever gotten up in this city. Of the cast, which is excellent throughout, we cannot speak now in detail. Miss Effie Vernon is an admirable "Aladdin;" Mr. Stone, as the Harlequin "Hasrac," is a perfect wonder of acuity and good comic and pantomimic acting. Mad'le Therese Wood, a former Philadelphian, is as handsome and pleasing in her beautiful terpsichorean selections as ever. Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Sherry, and others of the cast were received with great favor. Indeed, the whole performance last evening was a delectable success, and the last scene is the crowning glory of Philadelphia scenic achievement and mechanism.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M, 74. Noon, 91. 1 P. M., 92. Wind, N. W.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—It will be remembered that Mr. S. E. Roberts, of Trenton, presented to the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair a cane made from the wood of the Arch of Welcome under which Washington passed on his way to New York to assume the Presidency. Through the exertions of C. C. Haven, Esq., this cane was purchased, and by him presented to the President at the Fair, June 16. The following letter of acknowledgment was received from the President a few days since:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1864.—To the Loyal Ladies of Trenton, N. J.:—At the Philadelphia Fair, about the middle of last month, a very pretty cane with hallowed associations, was presented to me on your behalf by a worthy reverend gentleman, whose name I regret to say, I cannot now remember. Please accept my sincere thanks, which, on my many duties, I have not found time to tender sooner.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

THE ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.—Notwithstanding the recent announcement of the Provost Marshal-General that the hundred days' men are not exempt from the draft, there yet appears to be considerable doubt upon the subject, and the opinions of very eminent men have been solicited. Judge Whiting, of Washington, decides that hundred days' men who may be actually in the service at the time the draft takes place are exempt from that draft; but that those who may not be in such service at the time are liable. These were not enlisted for one hundred days, but for a period not exceeding that time, and should they be mustered out by the Government before the day set for the draft they then are regarded as liable.

A MODEL CAMP.—Doubtless many citizens are not aware that a view of the daily routine of a soldier's life is afforded them by a visit to Captain C. F. Maguire's Camp, near Gray's Ferry. The men under his command are veterans, and fully posted up in the duties of a soldier, and they appreciate the honor which has been conferred upon them, by being stationed at the important post which they hold. The location is desirable, and the improvements and accommodations which have been made for both the men under his command and the visitors to the camp are admirable; and the Captain and his First Lieutenant McEwen deserve credit for the manner in which they have contributed to the general welfare of all who should visit the camp, which is accessible by the Spruce and Pine Street Railway.

THE AUGUST ELECTION.—Last evening a meeting of the citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward was held in the Hall of the National Union Association, for the purpose of favoring the proposed amendments to the State Constitution giving the soldier the right to vote. Speeches were made by James Miller, Esq., Colonel Montgomery, of Vicksburg, Professor Rhoads, and others, in favor of granting the privilege of voting to the soldiers.

COMPLETED.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Telegraph line is now completed, and we have direct communication between Philadelphia and Erie. The first message was received over the wires on Tuesday.

CORONER'S VERDICT.—Yesterday afternoon the jury empanneled by Coroner Taylor in the Almshouse case closed its sittings and rendered the following verdict:—

In accordance with your directions, your jury have carefully examined the building known as the insane department of the Blockley Almshouse, the scene of the sad birth-day disaster. We have heard the testimony of the witnesses presented, and have brought out but little pertinent to the consideration of the case, and are now prepared to render a verdict, first giving a statement of fact, rendered to us. Part of this institution, occupied by the insane, is three stories in height, each one a story. The rooms on each story are all cut twenty-one feet by forty-eight feet in the clear, divides in the centre by piers on each side and one in the centre, the centre pier being about seven feet wide, with a chimney stack about five feet six inches wide, in each of which is a flue, terminating in a cap of three feet four inches, with arches thrown from centre to side piers. The walls are built on these arches to the floors above, and upon these walls the floor of joists rests. The whole was originally supported in the basement by a solid wall.

In the year 1859 a contract was made with Messrs. Fleeting, Loeffler & Martin to construct a heating apparatus. In performing this work in the basement, under the centre piers and chimneys were cut nine 4 rough, a width of six feet, having eight inches on one side and four inches on the other to support the superstructure above.

The condition of these walls under the piers had not been noticed until within the last three weeks, when workmen were engaged in making a different arrangement for heating. As soon as it was noticed, workmen were employed to strengthen the foundations, and were so engaged on the day preceding the fatal one, and a temporary wooden upright was placed under the pier that fell, and preparations were in progress to build a solid wall in the basement under the pier. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of the jury that the cutting away above noticed was the cause of the wall giving way. It is probable that the unusually heavy crowd upon the platform at the time of the disaster, together with the added weight of the jury, added to all in their power to arrive at a just and correct view of the case before us.

Having made this statement of facts, we therefore render the following verdict:—That on the 25th day of July, 1864, the victims of the disaster came to their deaths by reason of injuries inflicted by the falling of the division walls already noted, to either with the floors resting on said walls; the primary cause being the careless manner in which the walls under the centre pier were cut away in constructing and introducing heating apparatus in the year 1859.

(Signed) JAMES HUTCHINSON, Foreman.
E. B. GATCHELL,
SAMUEL HAINES,
CHARLES A. HULISON,
S. S. WILLIAMSON,
WILLIAM TAGGART.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—This morning Nathan Chambers, an old colored man, aged 60 years, residing at Eighth and Bedford streets, was committed to prison by Alderman Carter, upon the charge of beating his wife. Nathan and his wife are a singular couple, both living a regular dog-and-cat life. The husband has been committed to prison about six times on an average for the last ten years. As soon as he gets his liberty he prefers a charge against his wife, and she in turn is incarcerated for a short period. The only time when they may be said to enjoy true happiness is when one or the other is in prison.

A promising young man, named William G. Carr, was before Alderman Moore this morning, upon the charge of cruelly beating his old father, residing at No. 517 Lombard street. When told he stood committed, he threatened to set fire to his father's house as soon as released. The accused is a bare customer, and well known to the police, having been in their hands on several occasions.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A lad named Thomas Cunningham was instantly killed at Sherman's Building, Seventh and Cherry streets, under the following circumstances:—The father of the lad was engaged in the printing office of Mr. Strong, located in the building, and the lad was playing on the hoisting machine. When the machine commenced to ascend the boy remained on it, and laid down, with his head at the edge. As the platform reached the ceiling of the room above the head of the lad was caught between the joists and the platform of the hoisting machine. The head was severed from the body, and death was almost instantaneous.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The police returns daily exhibit the arrest of ten or twelve deserters or bounty jumpers. In order to facilitate this business the War Department has issued the following circular:—

To facilitate the arrest of deserters from United States General Hospitals and established military posts, the Surgeons in charge of hospitals and post commanders, as soon as a desertion is ascertained, will report the fact direct (with copy of descriptive list, setting forth the full particulars) to the Provost Marshal of the district in which the hospital or post is located and to such other Provost-Marshal as may be designated to receive the deserter on the arrest. This, in addition to the regular monthly reports of deserters sent to the Provost Marshal-General's Bureau and to the office from such general hospitals and established military posts.

STABBING AFFAIR.—This morning, about four o'clock, two men got into a fight at Fourth and Shippen streets, during which, one of them, named Jeremiah O'Flynn, drew a knife and stabbed the other, John Morris, in the leg, inflicting a serious and dangerous wound. It seems that there was a sort of general fight between some soldiers and sailors. The wounded man was conveyed to the Hospital. O'Flynn was arrested and held to await the result of Morris' injuries.

A BOLD ASSAULT.—This morning Officer Sorr was standing at the corner of Second and Callowhill streets, conversing with a gentleman in regard to a woman whom he had arrested for keeping a disorderly house. While engaged in conversation, a ruffian, named Robert Sheppard, stepped up, and without saying a single word, struck the officer a violent blow on the face. The only cause that could be assigned was that Sheppard was a friend of the woman who had been arrested. He was committed for trial by Alderman Toland.

LARCENY.—Charles Roberts was arrested at Second and Spruce streets yesterday afternoon, charged with the larceny of a watch. It seems that the accused went into a store in Dock street and took the watch from a coat which was hanging up. The owner of the coat witnessed the theft and went after the thief, who had the watch secreted under his arm. He was taken into custody, and committed in default of $1200 bail by Alderman McCahen to answer.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—William Carter, a colored soldier, was accidentally shot at the depot, Broad and Prime streets. It seems he had purchased a pistol and had handed it to one of the guard for examination, when the weapon was accidently discharged. The ball entered Carter's jaw, inflicting a very severe wound. He was removed to the Citizen's Volunteer Hospital, where his wound was dressed.

MAYHEM.—William Duffy had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of mayhem. He was arrested upon a warrant for an offense committed six weeks ago. It seems that he got into an altercation with Peter Campbell, and bit the upper lip of the latter completely off. The accused was committed to stand trial.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Upon a warrant issued by the Mayor yesterday the police made a descent on a disorderly house kept by one Kate Frease, at No. 913 Darien street. Three of the lady boarders were also arrested, and the whole party arraigned before Alderman Beitler. Kate was held to answer at Court, while her companions were held to keep the peace.

DEPARTURE OF THE COAL REGIMENT.—This morning the Third Coal Regiment, recruited for one hundred days, left Camp Cadwalader, and took their departure for the seat of war. The regiment numbered 900 men, 600 of whom are veterans. This organization was filled in the remarkably short space of eight days.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—William Porter, who belonged to a squad of colored soldiers, waiting to be transported south, was shot in the neck last night by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his comrades. The wound is a severe one. Porter was formerly a slave at Vicksburg.

RECRUITING.—Yesterday, Mayor Henry drew warrants in favor of ninety three years' recruits, most of whom were substitutes. The sum required for the payment of their b